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SUPPLEMENT.

A Supplement sheet containing ten columns of reading matter, accompanies this number of the BRITISH COLONIST.

Prospects Ahead.

From all appearances the back of our unusually severe winter is effectually broken. Within the next two weeks, in all probability, the green grass that we have not seen since December will make its appearance, and long before St. Patrick's day we may pluck a shamrock at Beacon Hill. The end of winter will be the commencement of steam navigation on the Fraser. Before the first of March, should the present moderate weather continue, the Fraser and Harrison will be entirely free from ice. No sooner will that fact be announced than we may expect our winter population—the miners and those who promise to be miners—to leave for Cariboo. By the first of March they'll begin to thin out, and others will be coming in to fill their places. Already has Puget Sound sent over an advanced guard of Cariboolites. All parties generally concur that except a miner has a claim in Cariboo—knows where to go to commence work at once—it is not desirable in any way to be there before the first of June; and that those who arrive there at that date in search of a claim and a fortune, will have an equal show with those who arrive earlier; besides, they'll not be exposed to such hardships nor to such a long drain on their purses. Men who have opened good claims, or miners who have prospected and recorded their claims, will no doubt start as soon as they can get up the river. Before the first of April these latter classes will have left. In fact, they are bound to be in Cariboo before the first of June in order to hold their claims; for if not in possession at that time their claims are "jumpable," and there will be enough miners on hand without claims to jump them. This fact of itself—the chance of a lucky strike through some one else's delay—will induce quite a large number without claims to leave for Cariboo much earlier than they would otherwise. It is very evident that the old Cariboo miners and their friends will leave as tolerably early, and, as a matter of course, the population of the upper country will be pretty large before the first of June. Hence the various routes will be alive early in the spring, thus making it necessary for all those who contemplate establishing refreshment posts or locating farms on the main routes to be on hand. If appearances justify any conclusion at all, they justify the conclusion that the expected immigration will enrich innkeepers this year, and lay the foundation of a fortune for all those who engage in farming this spring in the upper country contiguous to the Brigade trail and the mines.

The towns along Fraser River from Lillooet down will be deserted by their inhabitants, except those engaged in supplying creature comforts to travelers or in the forwarding business. But the expected accession of population—transient—bound to the mines will doubtless more than make amends for the absence of "old familiar faces." Steamboat men and packers calculate on the briskest trade ever seen in British Columbia; and, except a very large number of pack animals are introduced into the country, the prospects ahead is that high freights and high prices of provisions will both rule during the coming packing season. Large numbers of pack animals are expected from Oregon by the overland route; but it is extremely doubtful whether there will be enough in the country to meet the demand. We understand that communication between Victoria and New Westminster will be put on a highly efficient footing; and if the immigration amounts to half what is generally estimated, a daily steamer to New Westminster will be a certainty.

In May we may count on further and reliable intelligence from Stickeen River. About that time the river will commence rising and drive the prospectors from the bars up into the tributaries of the Stickeen, where coarse gold can be found, the intelligence of which will arrive in ample time for expeditions to start for the far northern diggings. For our part we have full faith—founded on the evidence of many parties who have visited the Far North—that a vast auriferous district will be discovered and prospected lying between the Cariboo country and the headwaters of the Stickeen.

Though Victoria may lose within a few weeks a large portion of her present population not only miners, but old residents, determined to try their luck in Cariboo, yet her prospects were never brighter. Unlike all the other towns in the two colonies, she is head quarters for everything. Here the steamers will land their living cargoes by and by. Here the "fit outs" will be bought. With the exception of trains by Okanagan Lake, the entire immigration will centre at this point, and from here be distributed up the coast (if the coast route turns out to be of any account this year) or get up Fraser River. Last spring and summer, after our winter population left us, times were unusually dull. There was no immigration setting into the town, it had all gone or was going to Cariboo. Such will not be the case this spring and summer. We will have an immigration and a permanent accession to our population, to be further augmented on the return of autumn by the descent of the miners to winter quarters. Quite a large accession is anticipated to our merchants and traders, and it would not be at all surprising if Victoria received a permanent accession to her population during the year of from 3000 to 5000. A great many buildings will no doubt be erected here this year. Even a large number are already in contemplation. So, on the whole, the prospects ahead for all classes of our population are far more encouraging than they have been since the wild excitement of June and July, 1858.

Arrival of the Enterprise.

The steamer Enterprise, from Olympia, arrived at half-past 12 o'clock this morning.

Dan. Lowell, Judge Rice, and several others, were badly frost-bitten in attempting to walk from Monticello to Portland.

Mr. Jugger, an Oregon merchant, was frozen to death near Deschutes on the 17th ult. while on his way to Portland with 60 pounds of gold dust on his back.

The report that the Brother Jonathan has left the river is renewed, but nothing positive is known.

The Columbia River is still said to be frozen over.

NEW WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—At a meeting held at Lillooet, B. C., a short time since, for the purpose of assisting the people of New Westminster to build a Hospital, a committee, consisting of Judge Elliott, G. B. Wight, and F. Hutchinson, was appointed to collect funds. In an hour the sum of $600 was subscribed. This promptness shows the necessity which exists, in the opinion of the inhabitants above, for the establishment of an institution of the kind. It is supposed by British Columbians that the head-money collected from immigrants to that Colony is intended for the benefit of a Hospital. It could certainly be applied to no more praiseworthy project.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—The P. T. *Northwest* accuses the British ship True Briton with "shanghaeing" nine men from that place on Sunday last under pretence of hiring them to work the vessel to Victoria. After the vessel had got underweigh, private orders were transmitted to the captain not to stop anywhere on the coast. The *Northwest* says: "Some of the crew are citizens here, among whom we may mention Capt. James Delgardno and Mr. Stocking, the village blacksmith, who probably did not contemplate a prolonged absence from their wives and children."

ON COTTON GROWING.—The great rivalry set up by the agitators on behalf of the diffusion of cotton planting is between the West and East Indies, in favor of which both claims seem so indisputable that nothing remains but to listen to each. With regard to the West Indies, a number of circumstances, conduce to promote its abundant and profitable production, although, on the other hand, it must be confessed there are difficulties to be met to which we have not yet received any satisfactory solution. Porto Rico has afforded cotton scarcely inferior to the Sea Island. When American cotton was first imported into England, it was so ill cleaned that but small value was set upon it; and before this period it was the West Indies which supplied us principally with wools of the best description. In 1787, 6,800,000lbs. came from these islands as against 6,000,000 lbs. from the French and Spanish Colonies, and 5,700,000 lbs. from Smyrna and Turkey. If the spirit of Mr. Bazley, the enlightened member for Manchester, had some three years ago animated the breasts of his fellow townsmen, Jamaica would probably at this moment be sending us a million of bales a year.

New Westminster and the Steam Subsidy.

The New Westminster people last week held a public meeting under the auspices of the Town Council respecting the steam subsidy contract lately consummated by Mr. Cary with Messrs. Holbkay & Flint. Considerable indignation was expended owing to New Westminster not being made the northern terminus of the steamers; in fact that appears to be the sore spot. The amount of money, £2500, taken from the British Colombia Treasury appears to have only been considered an evil because the terminus was made at Victoria. Besides this, it is alleged that Governor Douglas stated to a deputation last autumn, that he had no authority to make an appropriation for a steam subsidy. Not being able to harmonize the published account of Mr. Cary's bargain with Messrs. Holladay & Flint, wherein British Columbia gives £2500, with his Excellency's declaration of no power to appropriate a cent for steam purposes, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Ramage and Holbrook, have been sent down to inquire of His Excellency whether any money has been appropriated from the Treasury of British Columbia to help ont the steam subsidy or not. The answer given will determine the future operations of the people of New Westminster. We well know that the answer must be that the money has been appropriated, and, as a matter of course, except Downing-street authority is furnished authorizing the appropriation, there promises to be a merry row kicked up between the people of New Westminster and the Governor.

As a separate and distinct colony, we think New Westminster in behalf of British Columbia is justified in demanding that the steamers to which their money is paid should visit their principal port periodically. Were the reverse the case—were the steamers running direct to New Westminster without touching here, and were we taxed for half their support, we would very naturally inquire into the matter. The only thing that could justify such an arrangement would be our consent. Were that given, such a one-sided subsidy would work satisfactorily. It is just there that the New Westminster people are pinched. They have not consented to the subsidy—at least through their representatives or delegates,—and there is no probability that they ever will till the steamers enter Fraser River or promise to: or till the future representatives of that colony decide that Victoria is near enough, and is the right place.

It will always be an utter impossibility to appease the indignant inhabitants of New Westminster and pay a subsidy out of the British Columbia Treasury for steamers that never enter a port of that Colony. New Westminster, unlike the upper towns, has a personal interest in the terminus of the steamers. The up-river towns have not. Victoria would answer their purposes just as well as the mouth of Fraser River. Town lots or business would not improve one whit more in Yale, Douglas or Lillooet were there a weekly line from San Francisco to New Westminster than if the weekly line came no nearer than Esquimalt. The subsidy question or contention is then purely a sectional one, confined to New Westminster. If sympathy be extended to it from towns above, it may be more attributable to the universal dislike to a one-man Government taking money out of the treasury without the people's constitutional consent, than to a conscientious conviction that New Westminster is a better place for a steamer terminus than Victoria or Esquimalt. Were the Colonies united in one and in the enjoyment of representative institutions, we have not the smallest doubt but the majority of the legislature would prefer making Esquimalt as the terminus of ocean-going steamers to any other place. But in a separate and distinct Colony like British Columbia, it is quite natural to suppose that its people would prefer making one of its own ports the terminus for subsidized steamers if possible. Hence, it is the dismion policy of Government that is hatching dissention and estrangement between these Colonies. The course of trade and the nature of things point to the project of subsidizing steamers to ply particularly between San Francisco and anywhere in these Colonies as a scheme of short duration. With increased commerce and population a British steamship line connecting Panama and Esquimalt via San Francisco will be established, and the idea of a special subsidy to San Francisco will be totally repudiated. The greater line will include the lesser—do all its work. Beyond Victoria or Esquimalt the Panama line would never go, British Columbia to the contrary. Hence distributing steamers would carry away freight and passengers from here—to New Westminster included.

If the progress of these colonies this year should approximate to the estimate popularly entertained, a British line of steamships may occur within a year; and there certainly would be no British Columbian out of New Westminster insane enough to subsidize a direct line to San Francisco when the general purposes of the colony would be as well served without the expense. But whether such a line be established very soon or not, on the last day of next July the present subsidy will cease, not to be renewed very soon by this colony, and it is more than probable that British Columbia will pursue the same course, except New Westminster, which will be as anxious as at present, but without success. The subsidy quarrel then promises to be of short duration. As it is, were we as parsimonious as some people, we would complain that this colony was paying more to support British Columbia than she ought, as we pay half the subsidy to help population to that colony, but we think the advantages mutual, although British Columbia does get off rather cheap.

Arrival of the Emily Harris at Cordova Bay.

Later from British Columbia.

The steamer Emily Harris, with 20 passengers, on her way from Port Moody (Burrard's Inlet) to this place, in consequence of an accident to her propeller, put in at Cordova Bay, near Cedar Hill, under sail, on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Thirteen of the passengers started at eight o'clock for this place on foot and reached here at 11 o'clock the same night; while the remaining seven concluded to stay on board the steamer until the following day. Mr. H. Holbrook, who had the expresses of Ballou and Barnard in charge, placed the bags on the backs of Indians and had them brought safely to town.

The accident to the propellor consisted in the bending of the flanges of the screw, which incapacitated that important auxilary from further service.

The amount of dust brought by this arrival is $30,000.

When the Harris left Port Moody, at three o'clock on Sunday morning, a snow storm had just ceased. Snow lay two feet deep at the head of the Inlet. All the freight taken up by the Harris was conveyed in sleighs to New Westminster.

On Thursday evening the citizens of New Westminster were treated to a theatrical entertainment by the Sappers and Miners.

We conversed yesterday with Mr. F. Fulford, who left Lillooet Flat on the 18th ult. for this place, and has been 20 days in making the trip. He says that only about thirty animals belonging to packers have died; but nearly every Cayoosh pony belonging to Indians is dead. The oldest Indians say that they never saw so severe a winter. When Mr. F. left the Flat there was very little snow; but three days after, when he reached Port Anderson, on Anderson Lake, snow fell to the depth of three feet on a level, and the storm in all probability reached Fraser River valley—although it frequently happens that snow falls at Port Anderson and does not reach Fraser River.

Packing over the Harrison-Lillooet road is suspended. Snow on the Douglas portage is five and six feet deep; on Pemberton portage it is nearly as bad. Anderson Lake is frozen for a distance of two miles and the lake steamer is frozen in. It is the opinion of packers that if the last snow storm reached the valley of the Fraser, half of the animals are dead by this time.

Animals on the Bonaparte, at last reports, were looking well. An inconsiderable amount of snow had fallen there.

From passengers by the Emily Harris we learn that snow on the trail between Alkali and Williams' Lakes covered the ground to the depth of eight feet.

A letter has been received at Lillooet Flat which stated that a new auriferous creek had been struck at Cariboo. It is situated some seventy miles from Antler, and the prospects obtained indicate that it contains far richer deposits of the precious metal than any stream yet struck there. The creek is believed to be the one which was discovered late in the season by John Ross & Co.

The men wintering at Cariboo are said to be comfortable and the weather at the diggings is represented as mild.

Ice at New Westminster is sixteen inches thick.

The schooner Explorer is still at the mouth of the Fraser awaiting the opening of navigation to ascend with her cargo.

Mr. W. T. Ballou, of the Express, has furnished us with the following interesting items:

A meeting was held at New Westminster on the 7th to take into consideration the action of the Government in appropriating the sum of £2500 from the British Columbian Treasury, as part payment of the mail subsidy, without making the terminus of the route at New Westminster instead of at Victoria. About 70 persons attended. Speeches were made and considerable indignation manifested.

Flour is more plentiful at New Westminster, and is selling at $15 per bbl.

John Coe, proprietor of the Hope sawmill, was badly frost-bitten at the mouth of Harrison River, on the 20th. He was taken back to Hope.

The theatrical troupe are performing at New Westminster in Scott's Theatre.

At Yale stocks of provisions are short and high. Flour is selling at $6 a sack. China rice is held at 20 cents per pound, and one of the heaviest merchants of that town writes, under date of January 31st, that he has only two sacks left, for which he is asking $10 per sack. The weather at that date he writes was "very cold."

At Lillooet there is little barley and no hay, and flour is fed to the pack animals. Flour is selling at $28 per bbl.

On Thursday an ox-team arrived at New Westminster with about two tons of flour from the schooner Explorer. It was the intention to relieve the schooner of her cargo by means of ox-teams; but as the thaw commenced on Saturday it is thought that the state of the ice would preclude further operations in that direction.

Flour at Hope is $3 a sack. Plenty of everything save ground coffee.

Interesting Letter from "Columbus."

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Feb. 1, 1862.

The announcement of the death of the Prince Consort has caused many hearts throughout this Colony to lament; not so much for the fact (sad as it is) as for its possible effect upon our beloved Queen. Coupled with this sadness is exultation at the termination of difficulties in connection with the Wilkes affair. In spite of certain vaporings of the press, British Columbians had sense enough to deprecate the commencement of a struggle whose influences would be felt in this Colony in proportion to its bitterness. There are, however, ultra "Britishers" who express themselves as anxious for a fight, and a few Americans who are "spiling" for the same amusement; but as these are either rabid bigots or pedlars of personal notoriety, their influence is *nil*. I would sincerely advise you editors to smooth the troubled waters of public strife, and not increase our domestic jarrings by imprudent gasconade.

The *British Columbian* has avoided Scylla only to be wrecked on Charybdis. Witness its fulsome praise of a certain great man in the issue of the 23d ult. A friend of the great man is bitten by the frost, and, as a matter of course, is cared for by his patron. Col. Moody did right in having his friend, Mr. Annandale, conveyed to an hospital, in the absence of any other desirable home; and had the sufferer been Jack the boatmen, or Dick the stoker, his duty as a British soldier would have been equally plain. Valuing as I have the plain-dealing of the *British Columbian*, and respecting as I do the person of its editor, my sorrow at this incipient toadyism is consequently the more intense. Let us, by every means in our power, import all that is good from our fatherland; but God preserve us from its sycophancy and reverence for caste without reference to worth. Col. Moody is a man of character, and if he is wise he'll leave the fate of his acts to their merit rather than to their exaggeration.

Curses loud and deep are heard occasionally in parts of this Colony—the imprecators being victimised trades people; the "Jeremy Diddlers," persons bearing the honored name of Englishmen.

Poor Crowe, who sank in an air-hole in the ice below Hope, was well known in this Colony as an honest, hard-working man. Exposure had made him oblivious of danger, and, like too many, his life paid the penalty of his daring.

On Nicholas River cattle are dying; but the Bonaparte seems most wonderfully exempt from the severity experienced below it.

Trade from New Westminster to Fort Alexandria is very dull and money as scarce of blackberries.

New Westminster is short of provisions and we fear this will continue unless the ice breaks up.

But you must not suppose that as a capital we *are dead!* We are scotched but not killed, and may yet show Victorians that our confidence in the future of the "Forest City" was as discerning as its triumph is complete.

COLUMBUS.

The Real Estate Forms.

VICTORIA, 10th of February, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Will you please ask the Assessors where "Forms of Schedule A Real Estate Tax" are to be had? because if every one is to be allowed to make his own form it strikes me that there will be no form about any of them.

Your Obdt. Servt.

A TAXPAYER.

A RIDDLE.—A celebrated lady in England left in her will, some time ago, a bequest of £50 sterling, to be given to the person who should solve this riddle:

The noblest object in the world of art,
The brightest gem that nature can impart,
The point essential in a lawyer's case,
The well known signal in the time of peace,
The farmer's prompter when he drives the plow,
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow,
The planet seen beneath the earth and sun,
The prize that merit never yet has won,
The miser's treasure and the badge of Jews,
The wife's ambition, and the parson's dues,
Now, if your noble spirit can divine,
A corresponding word to every line,
By the first letters quickly will be shown,
An ancient city of no small renown

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.—A practical joke was once attempted to be played on the celebrated lawyer, Mr. Erskine, as he went one day to Westminster Hall with his ample bag crammed full of briefs. Some waggish barrister hired a Jew boy to go and ask him if he had "any old clo' to sell?"

"No you little Hebrew imp," exclaimed the counsellor, "they are all new suits!"

☞ Two men owned an ox together, but disagreed about the disposition of it. So, to end the dispute, one butchered and sold his half for beef, leaving the other to do as he liked with his share.

☞ You know the number of friends a man once had by the number of enemies he now possesses.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 11, 1862.

Industrial Policy.

The branch of industry most neglected in these Colonies is agriculture. Under ordinary circumstances it ought to be the chief branch of industry. It ought to be the right arm of our productive power. Latitude, climate, soil—all point to agriculture as the first great natural source of our future wealth. If industry were properly divided with us as in most new and prosperous countries, agriculturalists would exceed in number all others. At least there would be a healthy division of the population between agriculture, mining, and commerce. As it is, mining is the chief branch of industry; upon it trade and its assistants flourish, causing our surplus wealth to arise mainly from the difference between our imports and exports. In other words, the main source of our wealth is nothing more nor less than the difference between the value of gold taken out and the value of merchandise imported. Even this balance would not show exactly the annual profit, for many engaged in mining leave the country with large amounts never to return; and, consequently, the surplus which we assume is materially reduced. We have, however, other means by which our wealth is increased. First, there is the increase in the value of city property and agricultural land by immigration; second, there is the capital brought to the country by immigrants; third, the disbursements of the navy; and fourth, the profits arising from goods imported into the country and afterwards exported to foreign countries. These sources of wealth and stimulants to industry ought not to be made the chief dependence of the industry of these Colonies; for the enhanced value of land depends on immigration, and if the immigrants do not engage in some branch of productive industry the capital brought will then be exhausted, and thus impoverished be forced to quit the country. The disbursement of the navy can never amount to a very large sum; and it will take a considerable period before the foreign commerce of the country arising from imports exported can be very great; and even when it does become important, it will be only a mercantile industry engaged in handling the raw materials and manufactures of other countries. As a commercial emporium our chief sea-port might rise to a position of great importance in the commerce of the world—at least of the Pacific; but still our Pacific possessions the 200,000 or 300,000 square miles of territory which we possess, might still remain with a sparse population, and for a great while be comparatively unproductive.

It is self-evident that if ever we become a very wealthy and powerful people, it will be done by population—by a large population engaged in production, and in domestic free trade. The growth of external commerce will long be in proportion to the increase of our productive power arising from agriculture and mining. But we cannot safely conclude that it will be very great except the two great arms of our industry—mining and agriculture—be in a flourishing condition. If mining flourishes and agriculture languishes our commerce will be greater to supply the domestic demand than if agriculture flourished as well as mining. If mining flourished and agriculture languished, though commerce were increased, still the increase of wealth annually would be far less than if agriculture flourished as well as mining. For in proportion to the imports of agricultural produce for the use of the mining population and the trading classes dependent on them, will there have to be exported gold or other minerals to pay for such produce. Hence, the country will lose the cost of such produce in a foreign market and the cost of transporting it to this country. The internal cost of transportation will be saved. Yet there will still be the loss of what we send abroad to purchase what we could raise at home. So long as this state of things exists, so long will the country be poor—be making an unnecessary loss. But so soon as we increase our agricultural industry, so soon as we raise enough agricultural produce to supply home consumption just so soon will we on the high road to wealth.

We should regard gold miners or miners engaged in producing merchantable minerals of other kinds, as manufacturers. We should consider the precious metals and the baser metals as staple manufactures, as our chief exports; and as we have vast mineral deposits—vast quantities of the raw material (so to speak) in the bowels of the earth in both colonies—it should be our established policy to increase the number of our miners — mineral manufacturers —not only in order to increase our exports to purchase abroad necessaries and luxuries that cannot be produced at home, and have the balance of trade in our favor, but to have a large productive class in the country to stimulate agriculture by providing for it a home market. With these two industries—mining and agriculture—in a flourishing condition, as a matter of course the distributors, the merchants, could not fail to prosper.

☞ Corkscrews sink more people than cork jackets can float.

Coast Routes.

VICTORIA, Feb. 6th, 1861.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Permit me through your valuable columns to say a few words in favor of the mining community of Cariboo regarding the coast trail. The distance through by Mackenzie's track, traveled by that gentleman in the year 1793, starting from a point on the Fraser River 36 miles northeast of the mouth of Quesnelle River, and due west of Cariboo, and striking the coast at the mouth of the river running into the Bentinck Arm, is 200 miles. As this river is navigable for steamers and large boats up to the distance of 30 or 40 miles from its mouth, the actual land travel would only be 160 or 170 miles. I may here remark that at Fraser River runs in a southerly direction, its feeders all must come from the east or west, consequently the dividing ranges of hills forming the watersheds of those creeks must likewise tend in the same direction; —so that any trail approaching Fraser River from either the east or west, and within a range of about 60 miles, can be located on much more favorable ground, as regards grades, than a trail running parallel with the course of the river—so that if the general course of a creek be followed up to its summit level in the foot hills of the Cascade range, advantage can be easily taken of the valleys running towards the coast line in the location of a trail in that direction. Messrs. Ritchie, Tomkins and and others report favorably of the route. Good feed can be had for animals, over a level country, to within three days' travel of the coast, where, on account of the timber, the grass is not so good. Looking at the map you will perceive that the point where Mackenzies track strikes Fraser River and Fort Connolly at the head of the Nass River, which runs into Observatory Inlet, and is navigable for steamers 30 or 40 miles from its mouth, are both likely ultimately to form the centres of trade for the mining districts which extend, no doubt, from Cariboo along the Blue Mountain range, crossing Fraser river at Fort George, passing east of Stewart's River and Lake, which runs in a southeasterly direction, and east of Lake Babine, which is separated from Stewart's Lake by a portage of about seven miles and lies to the northwest of it. The above-named points, excepting the said portage, have an uninterrupted navigable communication between them. Lake Babine is 50 miles in length, and Stewart's Lake 60 miles. The entire distance by lake and river is 290 miles, and the Nass River is almost as large as the Frances or Stickeen Rivers, distant from Fort Connolly, at Connelly's Lake, about 150 miles in a northwesterly direction.

We will now take a look at the present trail. The distance from the diggings now worked to Antler average from 15 to 30 miles, and from Antler to the Forks of Quesnelle, 44 miles; 20 miles of this trail passes over a range of mountains averaging from 4000 to 5000 feet in height above the sea level, and impassable, on account of snow, until the 1st of July. Crossing Cariboo Lake a portage has to be made to the Forks of Quesnelle of 20 miles over a trail on which a goat could not find sustenance during the summer months. And as to the Ferry trail it is marshy and impassable, sometimes as many as 20 pack animals will mire at the same time. On the before-mentioned portage the Government has expended $2000. From the diggings to Victoria the distance is 505 miles; to New Westminster, 80 miles less. The distance from the coast by land travel and navigation to the same locality is 230 or 240 miles. Miners can be found at present in this town, I doubt not, who would cut the trail for their own advantage and the rest of the mining community, provided the Government would guarantee them the privilege of taking up additional claims in Cariboo besides the claim or claims they are now entitled to.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A MINER.

DROWNING—MEANS OF PREVENTION.—The specific gravity of the human body is less than that of water, so long as the lungs are partially filled with air. If a person throw himself into the water, the body will rapidly rise to the surface, and assume a nearly erect position, the upper part of the head a little below the eyes remaining above the surface. This position is caused by the superior density of the legs and thighs over the chest, which acts as a kind of buoy to float the body. In this posture one could not breathe, but if the head be thrown back, so that a portion of the face may be exposed, respiration may go on without difficulty, yet if only a hand be raised the head sinks. If one falls into the water, he should allow the body to take its natural position, and then, by throwing back the head, elevate the face. It should also be remembered that in such cases there is usually a considerable quantity of deoxidized air in the lungs, which should be expelled by two or three forced inspirations, when a large quantity of vital air will be taken in; consequently a longer period will elapse before another inspiration is required. Ordinarily we can only hold the breath from twenty to thirty seconds; but in this way we can remain one and a half and two minutes without attempting to respire. Pearl fishers and other divers do this.

HARD WINTER.—The present has been, and still continues to be, a hard winter in these northwestern regions—harder, perhaps, than any that has occurred within the last twenty or thirty years. The great quantity of snow that has fallen and the unusual length of time it has covered the ground, will prove terribly disastrous to farmers and dealers in live stock. Upon the principle that all things are ordered for the best, these losses may be of some benefit to such as will learn only in the dear school of experience. There are probably not a dozen farmers in Washington Territory who could not, at the trifling expense of a few days' labor, have provided fodder enough to keep their stock over at least two months in the winter season; but instead of saving the straw after their grain has been thrashed, they generally burn it to have it out of the way and because it would require a little labor to put it away for winter's use, and a little more trouble to feed it out. There never has been a winter, however mild, when feeding stock would not be a benefit. Beef cattle are always more in demand in the spring than at any other season, and should be kept in good condition.—*Overland Press.*

HINTS TO THE HOUSEKEEPER.—Here are a half a dozen little bits of useful information: A hot shovel held over varnish furniture will take out grease spots. A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk and water will restore old crape. Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap-suds, and not rinsed. If your flat-irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth. Oat straw is the best for filling beds. It should be changed once a year. If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

☞ To make us happy we require not much less than everything; to make us miserable not much more than nothing will suffice.

☞ Skilful mariners get their art in tempestuous storms; any novice can sail on a smooth sea.

Sad Picture of New Orleans.

A gentleman who professes to have been in New Orleans, on and about the 22d of November, writes as follows:

I do not believe it is possible for the people of New Orleans to hold out three months longer. The city is shrouded in funeral gloom. The river looks like what it is—a great waste of water; the levee empty and deserted; no business after 3—the hour for drill. By half past 7 o'clock the streets are silent. Northern men, who were the loudest for Secession, and who control everything in business, look each other in the face ready to exclaim, "What fools we have been!"

Meanwhile the pressure grows worse and worse. The following are the retail prices for certain articles of necessary consumption: Tea, $3 per pound; coffee, $1—burnt rice is now substituted in place of coffee almost universally; pork, $65 a barrel; potatoes, $10; hams, 45 cents per pound; medicines, many kinds not to be had, the rest at fabulous prices; Havana cigars all gone, everybody smokes a pipe—some miserable penny segars selling at 5 cents; claret wine, very little in the city, and the price enormous; brandy still abundant—a year's supply said to be on hand; flour, $14 per barrel; corn, $1 25 a bushel; rice abundant and cheap; also, sweet potatoes and vegetables; also brown sugar; no white sugar; beef (all from Texas), moderately dear; butter, 50 cents a pound; salt, very dear; clothing, about 75 per cent. dearer than in New York; shoes, do.; calicoes, very dear; silks, cheap enough; fashions—alas! the ladies have to wear their old clothes. Postage, 5 and 10 cents, according to distance, and the mails miserably regulated.

The Saint Louis Hotel is shut; the Saint Charles, about one-third full. The banks do not pay out their own bills—only Confederate notes, which are not payable at all, but receivable for taxes and subscriptions to the Confederate bonds. Go with a check for a hundred dollars to a bank and the teller will throw you out two notes for fifty dollars each. Ask for something smaller and he will say, "All I can give you." If you want small shinplaster, you must go to a broker and pay one per cent. for them. The newspapers no longer print double sheets, but are reduced in size, and on miserable paper. The price of real estate remains firm, because people prefer to hold it rather than take Confederate notes or bonds in payment. On the contrary, negroes are very cheap. For $600 you can buy a negro worth $1,500. They are considered now "mighty uncertain" property; but the hire of negroes is exorbitant. A great many French families are preparing to leave, persuaded that business is at an end till the close of the war.

THE OPIUM SHOPS OF JAVA.—What spirituous liquors are for the European, opium is in Java for the Mahommedan and Chinaman. A European of the lower classes may sit in his tap room and debase himself by his sottishness; but he does it with an uproarious merriment which would make one think he was really happy, spite of the headaches he may know are in store for him. But in an opium hell all is as still as the grave. A murky lamp spreads a flickering light through the low roofed, suffocating room, in which are placed bale-bales, or rough wooden tables covered with coarse matting, and divided into compartments by means of bamboo reed wainscotting. The opium smokers—men and women—lost to every sense of modesty, throw themselves languidly on the matting, and, their head supported by a greasy cushion, prepare to indulge in their darling vice.

A small burning lamp is placed on the table, so as to be easily reached by all the degraded wretches who seek forgetfulness or elysium in the fumes of opium. A pipe of bamboo-reed, with a bowl at one end to contain the opium, is generally made to do service for two smokers. A piece of opium, about the size of a pea, costs sixpence (a day's wages); but it is sufficient to lull by its fumes the senses of the smoker. These fumes they inhale deliberately, retaining them in the mouth as long as they can, and then allowing them gradually to exhale through the nostrils. After two or three inhalations, however, the opium is consumed, and the pipe falls from the hand of its victim.

At first the smokers talk to each other in a whisper scarcely audible; but they soon become still as the dead. Their dull sunken eyes gradually become bright and sparkling—their hollow cheeks seem to assume a healthy roundness—a gleam of satisfaction, of ecstacy, lightens up their countenances as they revel in imagination in those sensual delights which are to constitute the Mohammedan paradise. Enervated, languid, emaciated, as they are in fact, they seem and feel for the time regenerated; and though they lie there the shameless and impassive slaves of sensuality and lust, their senses are evidently steeped in bliss. Aroused, however, from their dreams and delusions—the potency of the charm exhausted, driven from their "hell" by its proprietor—see them next morning walking with faltering steps, eyes dull as lead, cheeks hollow as coffins, o their work.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

☞ A queer mistake occurred in the marriage service performed in the Congregational Church on a late Tuesday morning, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Baldwin and Miss Harpham. Rev. Mr. Baldwin, who officiated, inquired of the bride,—"Do you take this man to be your lawful and wedded wife?"—nor was the mistake rectified by the worthy clergyman, though noticed by many of the congregation present.

A CONSIDERATE JUDGE.—Judge S——— had a very wild son named Bob, who was constantly on a spree, and on being brought up once for drunkenness, the Judge cried out—"Is that our Bob?"

"Yes, sir," replied the clerk.

"Fine the rascal two dollars and costs; I'd make it ten dollars, if I didn't know that it would come out of my own pocket!"

☞ An ambitious young lady, talking very loud and fast about her favorite authors, was asked if she liked Lamb. With a look of ineffable disgust she answered that she cared very little about what she ate, compared with knowledge.

☞ Dickens says of a mother who died with her babe on her bosom: "Clasping that light spar with her arms, she drifted out upon the dark and unknown sea that rolls around the world."

The Bagnio of Constantinople.

The Bagnio ranks first among the penal establishments, not merely of the metropolis but of the empire, both as regards the number of its *detenus*, and the character of their crimes. Whilst provincial thieves, burglars, and other second class offenders are consigned to their local prisons, or sent to hard labor in the fortresses of Widdin, Cyprus, or St. Jean d'Acre, the great brigands, pirates, false money coiners, and murderers, for whom blood money has just been accepted, are garnered into this central depot of crime to expiate their offence by five, ten, or fifteen years' durance—"vile" and terrible in the extreme. Passing through the low gateway which leads into the inner prison, we come at once to the quarters of the wretched denizens of the place, first in a row of low wooden sheds on the right, mud-floored, doorless, and windowless, and yet smelling as if the foul atmosphere within were too thick or too adhesive to work its way through even these capacious openings, which are closed only at night by a heavy grating. Judging of the whole of these fetid dens from one which we entered, they contained no furniture whatever, and except in the rare cases in which relations may supply a substitute for bedding, the mud floor is of course the only resting place of the inmates. In winter, indeed, a Kerry peasant would not consider the best pen to the row good enough for his pige. On the left, fronting these lodgings for supernumeraries, stands the block of building which formed the prison proper. The door is open and we enter, preceded by a keeper, with a lantern, which it is necessary to hold close to the ground to avoid stumbling into the slushy pitfalls which, even in the present dry weather, honeycomb the whole ground floor of the building. Light there is none, nor windows on this basement story to admit either it or air. Pulled up short, however, as you are by the stench—which, if bad in the outer sheds, is here sickening, palpable—the eye gets accustomed to the Stygian darkness before you adventure into the interior, and during the halt the clanking of a chain on your left draws your attention to a tall gaunt figure heavily fettered from ankle to waist, and chained to one of the first of the massive posts which support the upper floor of the building. The lantern-bearer turns his light upon him, and tells you, with something like the pride with which a Roman *cicerone* would point to one of the chief art-glories of the Vatican, that this is "Momuji-oglu," the famous Adrianople brigand, who is believed to have committed nearly a hundred of the most brutal murders with his own hand. This celebrated miscreant is about 50 years of age, and in face certainly looks "as mild a man as ever cut a throat," and smiles and shrugs his shoulders with the most deprecating modesty, as the story of his exploits is briefly told you by the keeper. He has been chained to this post for nearly two years, and has thirteen more in prospect, if *kismet* does not interfere with the course of law.—*Levant Herald.*

A FIRE SCENE IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The whole country before us was one huge lake of flames. Turning to Mortar, I exclaimed, "Good God, our return is cut off!" I had seen many wood and grass fires, but nothing to equal this. Immediately in front of us lay stretched out like a sea a vast pasture prairie, dotted with occasional trees, bounded in the distance by groves of huge giraffe thorns—all in a blaze! Through the very midst of this lay our path. By delaying a few hours the danger would have been considerably diminished, if not altogether over; but delay in our case seemed almost more dangerous than going forward; and so on we pushed, trusting to some favorable accident to bring us through the perils we had to face. As we advanced we heard distinctly the sputtering and hissing of the inflamed grasses and brushwood, the cracking of the trees as they reluctantly yielded their massive forms to the unrelenting and all-devouring element, the screams of startled birds and other commingling sounds of terror and devastation. There was a great angle in our road, running parallel, as it were, to the raging fire, but afterwards turning abruptly into a burning savannah, by the time we had reached this point the conflagration, still in its glory on our right, was fast receding on our left, thus opening a passage, into which we darted without hesitation, although the ground was still smouldering and reeking, and in some places quite alive with flickering sparks from the recent besom of hot flames that had swept over it. Tired as our cattle were, this heated state of the ground made the poor brutes step out pretty smartly. At times we ran great risk of being crushed by the falling timbers. Once a huge trunk, in flames from top to bottom, fell athwart our path, sending up millions of sparks, and scattering innumerable splinters of lighted wood all around us, whilst the numerous nests of the social grosbeaks—the *Textor erythrorhynchus*—to the ignited trees looked like so many lamps suspended in designs at once natural, pleasing and splendid. It was altogether a glorious illumination, worthy of Nature's palace, with it innumerable windows and stately vaulted canopy. But the danger associated with the grand spectacle was too great and too imminent for us thoroughly to appreciate its magnificence. Indeed, we were really thankful when once our backs were turned on the awful scene.—*Anderson's Ohavango River.*

TRUE POLITENESS.—In politeness, as in many other things connected with the formation of character, people in general begin outside, when they should begin inside; instead of beginning with the heart, and trusting that to form the manners, they begin the manners, and trust the heart with chance influences. The *golden rule* contains the very life and soul of politeness. Children may be taught to make a graceful courtsey or a gentlemanly bow, but unless they have been taught to abhor what is selfish, and always to prefer another's comfort and pleasure to their own, their politeness will be entirely artificial, and used only when it is their interest to use it. On the other hand, a truly benevolent, kind-hearted person, will always be distinguished for what is called native politeness, though entirely ignorant of the conventional forms of society.

☞ The difference between a post-office stamp and a donkey is, that you stick one with a lick and the other you lick with a stick.

☞ There is no revenge so heroic as that which repays abuse with kindness.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.

Balance Sheet, 31st Dec., 1861.

ASSETS AS UNDER:

I.—CASH.

Balance in Treasurer's hands.....		$ 13 45

II.—STOCK.

1. Building and Improvements....	$1800 00	
2. Furniture	347 12	
3. Medicines	50 00	
		1197 12

III.—DEBTS DUE BY GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Balance of account rendered up to 31st May, 1861.....	$1209 40	
2. Account for patients from 1st June to 31st December, 1861.....	996 16	
3. Account for patients admitted per special order from Colonial Secretary, from 6th to 31st Dec., 1861	69 12	
		2276 68

IV.—DEBTS DUE BY INMATES.

1. Total amount.....	$ 552 91	
2. Irrecoverable, by reason of death and leaving the country.....	320 02	
		232 89
Total of Assets.....		$4220 14

LIABILITIES AS UNDER:

Provision account.....	$ 205 87
Incidental account.....	273 12
Furniture account.....	24 37
Medical account.....	2528 72
Wages account.....	90 00
Funeral account.....	5 00
Total of Liabilities.....	$3127 08
Balance of assets over Liabilities	$1093 06

AUG. F. PEMBERTON,
Treasurer.

Victoria, V. I., 27th January, 1862.

ABSTRACT of the Report presented to the Subscribers of the Royal Hospital, at a Public Meeting held on 27th Jan'y, 1862, and unanimously adopted by that Meeting.

The Hospital was founded in December, 1858, by His Excellency Governor Douglas, who appointed a Provisional Committee, and made grants for the building and towards the current expenses.

The total number of patients received during the three years ending December, 1861, is 221, of whom 195 were from Vancouver Island and 126 from British Columbia, besides a large number of out patients.

The gross total of monies received is $15,573 47, and the gross total expended during the same period, $15,860 02, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $13 45, to meet liabilities to the extent of $3127 08. Accounts for these, however, are expected to, 1st. A claim of balance for the 126 patients from British Columbia, the whole expenses incurred for each patient being £1067 0s. 4d.; of which £600 was paid by the Government of British Columbia and £12 16s. 2d. by inmates, leaving a balance of £454 6s. 2d., or $2270 68, due, 2d. Claims against other patients amounting to $232 89.

Taking into account this expectancy of $2276 68, and others for inmates of $232 89, and reckoning the property of the institution, including the building, at $1697 12, the effects exceed the liabilities by $1093 06.

The accounts as audited by Mr. Ker were before the meeting.

There are at present in the Hospital 19 patients, of whom 9 are from British Columbia.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. BURNABY, Esq., A. F. PEMBERTON, Esq.,
Rev'd. E. CRIDGE, J. T. PEMBERTON, Esq.,
Rev'd. DR. EVANS, G. SPROAT, Esq.,
L. FRANKLIN, Esq., J. W. TRUTCH, Esq.,
J. S. HELMCKEN, Esq., Dr. TOLMIE,
W. J. McDONALD, Esq., A. WADDINGTON, Esq.,
F. W. WOOD, Esq.

AUDITORS:

E. H. JACKSON, Esq., A. MONROE, Esq.
J. R. STEWART, Esq.

E. CRIDGE,
Hon. Sec.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT

Consumption are effectually cured by

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has succeeded in the test of public approval and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous interior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

MELBOURNE, PORT PHILIP.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received per Maitland the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale; therefore, send me now the value of ten pound that is, double the last sent, packed in two cases with Tins, etc., as before.

The Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am sure the sale will be immense. I am not an advocate for Proprietary Medicines in the general way, but assure you that the Lozenges have done so much good in almost every case in which we have recommended them, that I believe them better adapted to this climate than anything else we have seen used.

Believe me, dear sir, yours faithfully,

DANL. R. LORD.

Mr. Thomas Keating.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist etc., 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

☞ Sold at Victoria, Vancouver Island, by Mr W. M. Searby, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Jn10 12t wy

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.'

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. pronounced, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper and Bottle.

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; Crosse and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

n10 1awly

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & CO. GUARANTEE their matches will light in any climate, even if dipped in water. Customers, therefore when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted. R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Cotts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London. n12 26w

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, February 11, 1862.

As a Matter of Course.

On the last day of the session but one, the resignation of Gordon as member for Esquimalt was accepted. Immediately on the heels of the acceptance, Mr. Ring moved that a writ issue to fill the place made vacant, but was met either by a senior member or from the Chair, or by both, with the remark that notice of his motion had to be given, according to parliamentary usages in election matters, a day in advance. Not thinking that advantage was being taken of him—we cannot interpret it any other way—he consented, and gave notice of motion at the next sitting on Monday—that a writ for a new member of Esquimalt should issue. Owing to a misunderstanding or double-shuffle, many of the members were under the impression that the House was not to meet till two o'clock—in fact, we believe, that was the hour the House adjourned to. Precisely at two the Governor appeared to prorogue the legislature—and at that hour Mr. Ring took his seat also. As a matter of course it was impossible—it would have shown an utter want of decorum—to interrupt His Excellency, and consequently Mr. Ring's motion for a new writ was not made. Thus the Assembly was prorogued and no writ ordered.

To say the least, the deception practiced upon Mr. Ring was very unhandsome indeed; but the conduct of the Speaker is as highly reprehensible in not attending to the matter as the impartial executive of the Assembly, as he has virtually disfranchised the town of Esquimalt. But that is not all: the Speaker is not so ignorant of parliamentary usages as to plead that notice of motion was necessary. He has had ample experience here in the mode adopted for the issuance of new writs, and ought consequently to have corrected Mr. Ring that the writ might have issued forthwith. As a matter of course, political jugglery was preferred, or if that was not the case, there was something near akin to it. To render the hoodwinking and political juggling still more censurable and intelligible, we have to inform our readers that the House met sometime before two o'clock—during which ample time was allowed for some member, in the absence of Mr. Ring, to move for a new writ, or for the Speaker to have ordered it and had it recorded on the journals of the House. It was not done.

Parliamentary law allows any member to move without notice of motion that a vacant seat be filled—a writ issue to fill it; or the Speaker may do it. Neither of these provisions have been attended to. When Gordon resigned his seat the second time, a motion was made for a new writ, and carried before the echo of his resignation had died away. How to do it was very well understood at that time; but "how not to do it" appears to be just as well understood now. When Mr. Green's seat was declared vacant through his absence from the Colony contrary to the statute, we recollect that an attempt was made to prevent Mr. Waddington from moving forthwith that a writ issue; but he was far too experienced in parliamentary law, or too well up to Administration tricks, to be bamboozled out of his motion. So consent was given—the motion passed for a writ for the return of a member for Nanaimo. This was not so long ago that it could be forgotten. There are, however, no people so forgetful as those who won't remember. When such people are met the only way is to make them remember. Hence, we urge the propriety of not hoodwinking the electors of Esquimalt Town by the non-issuance of the writ. There has been enough rascality perpetrated in that district in the name of Government, or by Government people, to suffice for one triennial Legislature, without the repetition of another fraud on the electors. If, however, as a matter of course, political juggles are to be repeated—if Government people will shew no signs of reformation—no disposition to conduct matters in an upright, honorable and manly way—the Esquimalt constituency may as well be prepared to put a red in pickle for their callous hides. It is one thing to be honorably defeated by a majority of legal votes; but it is quite another thing for a constituency to be cheated out of their right by the suppression of writs to fill vacancies in the Assembly.

☞ In the *Cosmos* an extract is given from M. Wothly, of Aix la Chapelle, in which he states that, after experimenting for many years, he has succeeded in obtaining positive proofs from his photographic portraits without employing nitrate of silver or any other of the present agents of photography. These are replaced by a chemical composition much more sensible, and which renders all retouching needless when the negative is without defect. He states that all his portraits, whether large or small, have an agreeable aspect and great brilliancy. The manipulation is the same. These photographs are said to be as indestructible as the paper on which they are taken.

☞ Looking out of his window one summer evening, Luther saw, on a tree at hand, a little bird making his easy disposition for a nights' rest. "Look," said he, "how the little fellow preaches a faith to us all. He takes hold of his twig, tucks his head under his wing and goes to sleep, leaving God to think for him!"

Giving Away a Child.

On board one of the lake steamers bound for the far West were an Irish family—husband, wife and three children. They were evidently in very destitute circumstances; but the exceeding beauty of the children—two girls and a boy—was the admiration of all their fellow passengers. A lady who had no children of her own was desirous of adopting one of the little travelers, and made application to the father, through a friend, who gives the following touching and, as we suppose, truthful account of the negotiation:

"I proceeded," he says, "immediately upon my delicate diplomacy. Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the affair:

"You are very poor?"

"Poor, sir!" said he, "ay, if there's a poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both of us, for we'd be about equal."

"Then how do you manage to support your children?"

"Is it support them, sir? Why, I don't support them any way; they get supported some way or another. It'll be time enough for me to complain when they do."

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one of them?"

It was too sudden. He turned sharply round.

"A what, sir?" he cried; "a relief to part with my child? Would it be a relief to have a hand taken from the body, or the heart torn out of the breast? A relief, indeed; God be good to us, what do you mane?"

"You don't understand me," I replied. "If, now, it were in one's power to provide comfortably for one of your children, would you stand in the way of its interests?"

"No, sir," said he, "the heavens know that I would willingly out the sunshine from myself, that they may get all the warmth of it. But tell us what you are driving at?"

I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy to one of his children; and that if he would consent to it, it should be educated, and finally settled comfortably in life.

This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He scratched his head, and looked the picture of bewilderment. The struggle between a father's love and a child's interests was evident and touching. At length he said—

"Wouldn't it be a great thing for the baby? But I must talk with Mary—that's the mother of them; it wouldn't be right to be giving away her children afore her face, and she to know nothing at all about it."

"Away with yon then," said I, "and bring me an answer back as soon as possible."

In about half an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale from excitement and agitation.

"Well, what success?

"It was a hard struggle, sir," said he. "But I've been talkin' to Mary, an' she says as it's for the child's good, may be the heavens above will give us strength to bear it."

"Very well; and which of them is it to be?"

"Faix, an' I don't know, sir," and he ran his eyes dubiously over both the girls.

"Here's little Norah—she's the oldest an' won't need her mother so much; but then—O! tear an' ages—it's meself that can't tell which I'd rather part with least; so take the first one that comes, wid a blessing. There, sir," and he handed over Norah. Turning back, he snatched her up in his arms, and gave her one long hearty father's kiss, saying through his tears—

"May God be good to him that's good to you."

Then, taking his other child by the hand, he walked away, leaving Norah with me.

I took her down to the cabin, and we thought the matter settled. It must be confessed, to my great indignation, however, in about an hour's time I saw the father at the window. As soon as he caught my eye, he commenced making signs for me to come out. I did so, and found that he had the other child in his arms.

"What's the matter now?"

"Well, sir," said he, "I ask your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child or two, but we're thinkin' may be it'd not differ. You see, sir, I've been talking to Mary, an' she says she can't part wid Norah, because the child has a look of me; but here's little Biddy—she's purtyer far, an' av ye plase, sir, will you swap?"

"Certainly," said I, whenever you like."

So he snapped up little Norah as though it were a recovered treasure, and darted away with her, leaving little Biddy who remained with us all night. But lo! the very moment we entered the cabin in the morning, there was the father making mysterious signs again at the window, and this time he had the youngest, a baby, in his arms.

"What's wrong now?"

"Be the hokey fly, sir, an' it's myself that's ashamed to tell you. You see I've been talkin' to Mary, an' she didn't like to part wid Norah, because she had a look ov me; an' as I live, I can't part wid Biddy, because she's the model ov her mother; but there's little Patrick, sir. There's a lump of a Christian for you, two years old, and not a day more; he will never be any trouble to any one, for av he takes after his mother he will have the brightest eye, and av he takes after his father, he will have a fine broad pair ov shoulders to push his way through the world. Will you swap again, sir?"

"With all my heart," said I, "It's all the same to me."

And little Patrick was left behind with me.

"Ha, ha!" said I to myself as I looked into his laughing eyes, "the affair is settled at last."

But it wasn't; for ten minutes had not past, when he rushed into the cabin without sign or ceremony, and snatching up the baby, cried out—

"It's no use; I've been talkin' to Mary, an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir; he's the youngest and best of the batch. You wouldn't keep him from us. You see, sir, Norah has a look ov me, an' Biddy has a look ov Mary; but as I live, little Patrick has the mother's eye, an' my nose, an' a little of both ov us all over! No, sir, no; we can bear hard fortune, starvation and misery, but we can't bear to part from our children, unless it be the will of God to take them from us."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

A "PARTING SHOT."—Last evening we received from "Caribooite" what he terms "A Parting Shot at the Gamblers," in the shape of a half-column communication, throughout which he takes occasion to speak more freely than ever concerning the doings of the sporting gentry resident here. When we first permitted our friend's slashing and effective articles to appear in the columns of this paper, we intended to allow a complete exposure to be made. Since the appearance of his first article, however, we learn from a respectable and reliable source that the faro bank has been closed, and that no attempt will be made to re-open it—at least at the establishment originally complained of. The smaller gamblers have also taken alarm at the startling disclosures made, and we are advised that beyond the existence of a few paltry games, nothing was going on last night in the sporting line. These small games—although highly demoralizing—we consider the police fully competent to deal with—if they wish to do their duty—but hardly think it comes within the province of a newspaper to note them without being backed by incontrovertible proof—such as we have not now at hand. "Caribooite" has the satisfaction of knowing that his pen has proved the means of breaking the back of the iniquity—glory enough we should say; and taking that fact into consideration with the points already stated, we must decline the publication of "Parting Shot." Should an attempt at any time be made to resuscitate the dead King, we shall be found ready and willing to open our columns to the articles of our friend; but as the case stands at present, we must decline to publish anything further on the subject.

A SPECULATION.—Our readers may remember that a few weeks ago Grennan & Craney, of the Utsalady Lumber Mills, bought the U. S. revenue cutter at auction. Since then the firm have purchased in this city the old engines and boiler of the steamer Enterprise, which was run on Fraser River in 1858–9, and have taken them to the mills, where they will be placed in a small, flat-bottomed, stern-wheel steamer now building. The ex-revenue cutter will be entirely refitted, the small steamer placed aboard of her, and the whole sent to China for sale. The steamer would prove a most valuable acquisition in carrying freight and passengers on the shallow rivers of the Flowery Kingdom. Capt. A. S. Murray, formerly of the steamer Gov. Douglas, took with him to Australia a small steamer, of the same model as the one projected by Grennan & Craney, on the bark Sea Nymph, a year and a-half ago, and it is now running on the River Murray, coining money for its owner, in places where boats of deeper draught cannot even turn a wheel. The speculation is a safe one, and will, we hope, net a handsome profit for its enterprising projectors.

A MIXED CASE.—J. Valentine, of the trading schooner Ino, just from the Northwest coast, had an Indian and a squaw, who came from the North in the schooner, arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a quantity of shells, a few plugs of tobacco, some powder, soap, and other articles of trifling value—in all, worth about $10. The Indian urged in defence that Valentine had hired him as an able-bodied seaman to work on the schooner, and had given his squaw a free passage to this port; but that when the vessel reached here he had refused to settle for three months' wages due, and so he (the defendant) had taken the articles. Valentine made a long and rambling statement to the Court, and the case appearing a "mixed" one, the magistrate discharged the woman and postponed the case for two days. The Indian has since put in a claim for three months wages.

ANOTHER NEW HOTEL.—M. Manetta has contracted with Mr. McCready for the erection of a hotel and billiard saloon on the lot formerly occupied by Curtis & Moore's drug-store, Yates street. The dimensions of the hotel will be 25x65 feet, and two stories in height. On the east side of the hotel there will be a narrow alley (a continuation of Langley alley) running through from Yates to Johnson street.

BAYLEY VS. COX.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, the case of Bayley *vs.* Cox again came up. Mr. Dennes appeared for plaintiff and Mr. McCreight for defendant. After a long and searching examination of the defendant, the Court ordered the sum of $118 (paid into Court some months since in contemplated bankruptcy) to to be paid over immediately to plaintiff. A fortnight was allowed defendant to pay the balance—about $100.

GROUNDLESS—The report circulated yesterday that a large vessel bound hither had been lost near Cape Flattery. It was said that the story was brought by Flattery Indians. We ransacked the Indian villages, but were unable to find a single savage belonging to that tribe. Where or how the yarn originated, we could not learn.

DEPARTURE OF THE "EMILY HARRIS."—The steamer Emily Harris started at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for Burrard's Inlet with twelve passengers, fifteen head of beef cattle and fifty-five tons of freight. The freight will be landed on Burrard's Inlet beach and taken to New Westminster in sleighs.

DISMISSED.—A motion to dismiss the information against the Hudson Bay Company in June, 1861, by the Attorney General, for an injunction to restrain that corporation from selling any portion of the town site, was yesterday dismissed in the Supreme Court, on application of the counsel for the defendants. What's up? are they about to offer the remainder of the estate at auction?

BULGED.—The front walls of Capt. Reid's new brick buildings on Wharf street yesterday bulged to such an extent as to necessitate the employment of props to keep them from falling into the street. The contractor intends taking down the walls and rebuilding them so soon as the cold weather is past. As they remain at present, there is danger of an accident.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors (held yesterday) of this Institution, the following appointments were made: President, J. S. Helmcken, Esq.; Vice President, Rev. Dr. Evans; Honorary Treasurer, A. F. Pemberton, Esq.; Honorary Secretary, Rev. E. Cridge.

LICENSE COURT.—The License Court sat yesterday. M. Manetta's license to sell license to sell liquor at the Victoria Theatre was transferred to Yates street, opposite Langley alley; and a license was granted Raymond & Levi to open a bar in the two-story frame building next south of the Theatre.

PARDONED.—John A. Hughes, convicted at the Assizes of November last of complicity in the True Briton robbery, was yesterday unconditionally pardoned by his His Excellency and was released from durance.

☞ The gunboat Grappler, with supplies for the Boundary Commission and the Sappers and Miners, left yesterday morning for Burrard's Inlet.

☞ The St. George's Hotel, Esquimalt Road, has been seized under a distress warrant for non-payment of liquor license.

LIGHTERING.—The steamer Otter was yesterday engaged in lightering the cargo of the Princess Royal.

REINSTATED.—Officer George Blake has been reinstated as Sergeant of Police.

☞ The bark Ionia is discharging on the Hudson Bay Company's Wharf.

☞ A thin skim of ice covered James' Bay yesterday morning.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

MARKETS.—Staple groceries are firm, with steady sale for local consumption; but meet with light demand from the Sound or British Columbia. Sugars are high with an upward tendency; China is selling at 10@12c per lb; Sandwich Island, 10@11c according to grade; Crushed, from 18½@20c and scarce. Carolina Rice (genuine) commands 16 cents per pound; and good Eastern Butter meets with a ready sale at 34@40c. Coffee of every grade is firm and advancing. The same may be said of Teas. Case Goods, in consequence of light shipments from Eastern ports, have an upward tendency. In the way of Flour there is a steady though light sale. Stocks are not large. California brands hold the market—the stock of Oregon being nearly exhausted; Golden Gate, and Oregon rule at $9@9 50; self-rising, light supply, at $10. Beans, are worth 5c@6c for reds, and 6@7c for bayos and pinks. We quote Barley firm at 1½@1¾c per lb. Hay sells readily at $27 50 per ton; Oats, at 1½c per lb. The vegetables in market are potatoes, turnips, parsnips and onions, held high and slow of sale.

NO NEWS.—As usual for six weeks past, the steamer Enterprise brought us no news yesterday. She comes and goes now-a-days without creating the smallest degree of excitement. Formerly great interest was manifested whenever her nose was discerned poking itself around Shoal Point; but now nobody seems to care a button whence she comes or whither she goes. The *Overland Press* says that a Portland paper of January 28th was received at Olympia on Wednesday, but that it contained no news. The Portlanders had not even received the news brought to Victoria by the Cortes. There is neither confirmation nor contradiction of the report that the Brother Jonathan had run the Ice Blockade on the 27th ult. Not a single letter came through from Oregon, and the Olympians appear completely in the dark as to matters south of Monticello. We never were so out off from communication with the outside world since the happy days when the Princess Royal used to convey the mails once a year between this port and London.

THE DOOMED MAN.—"Charley," the Cowichan Indian convicted of the murder of Thomas Holmes, will be hanged at daylight this morning, in front of the Police Barracks. We visited him yesterday, and found him in good health and spirits and very communicative. He says that he saw "Tom" kill the man, and complains bitterly that the true murderer is not to die with him. The executioner is one of the convicts, who will receive as a reward for his services a pardon and $50 to re-commence life with. A Catholic priest has been daily in attendance upon the doomed man since the date of his sentence, and will be with him at the last moment. The scaffold—the same on which Allache was hanged a year and a half ago—was erected last night

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NEW SOCIETY.—Since the cold weather came upon us a new society, composed entirely of young gentlemen, has been started in town. Its title is the "*Anti-Neck-and Ear-Wash Association*," and no person who cannot show high-water mark just beneath the edge of his lower jaw, is admitted as a member. The idea was first conceived and carried into practice by two or three young gentlemen whose business called them out of bed early on frosty mornings, and who had no warm water at hand with which to perform their ablutions. As the cold weather continued their number increased, so that it has at last been determined to organize an association. No member, under pain of being compelled to take a cold bath, is allowed to wash his neck or ears until a thaw sets in, due notice of which will be given by advertisement. The initiated may be known by the high-water mark required as a qualification for membership. The adoption of the system is said to be an actual saving in the items of neckties and collars—unwashed necks gradually becoming impervious to cold, and requiring no protection or covering in the severest weather.

THE "COQUIMBO" PLUNDER.—Warrants were issued yesterday for the rearrest of Whiffles and Lee, who were before the Police Court a few days since on suspicion of having stolen from the wreck of the Coquimbo a quantity of goods found in their possession. The mate of the Coquimbo came over in the Enterprise yesterday and swore to an information charging the men with felony. They are supposed to have gone to British Columbia on the Emily Harris.

FOR HILO, HAWAII, S. I.—The schooner Toandos is now taking in lumber at Teekalet, W. T., for the Sandwich Islands, and parties desiring to secure passage or freight, or charter the vessel for a return trip, should apply immediately at Teekalet.

THE "NORTHERN EAGLE."—This clipper ship, partially burned and scuttled in Esquimalt harbor in 1859, has been rebuilt at Port Madison, and is now known as the W. H. Gauley. She will carry 600,000 feet of lumber.

IN TIP-TOP ORDER.—Goods never were landed in better order from any vessel than those now being discharged from the Princess Royal. The packages look as clean and fresh as though just from the hands of London warehousemen.

THE "ENTERPRISE."—This steamer arrived from the Sound early yesterday morning, with $1075 worth of freight and 24 passengers. She started again on her return trip at 10 o'clock.

ARRESTS.—Two sailors of the Princess Royal were arrested last evening—one for drunkenness and the other for laying violent hands on the first officer.

☞ The bark Ionia finished discharging yesterday, and will leave to-day for the Sound.

☞ The wreck of the Coquimbo was advertised to be sold yesterday at Port Townsend.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.

THE EXECUTION OF "CHARLEY."—The Cowichan Indian "Charley," condemned to death for the murder of Thomas Holmes, was hanged in front of the Police Barracks on Saturday morning last, in the presence of 200 spectators. The murderer ascended the scaffold with a firm step and spoke a few words in Chinook, asserting that "One-eye" (Tom) was the real murderer of Holmes. A Catholic priest attended the condemned man to the gallows and seemed to afford him much comfort; but just before the fatal signal was given "Charley's" knees gave way under him, and at the time the drop fell, he seemed to be in a state of considerable trepidation. The drop was sprung at a quarter to seven o'clock. The fall was about five and a half feet. Death must have been almost instantaneous, as only a few spasmodic jerks were observable, and when the body was cut down, at a quarter to eight o'clock, it was found that the neck was broken. While the body was hanging, some disgust was excited on the part of the spectators at the action of the executioner, who applied his foot to the noose for the purpose of tightening it, and also seized the rope with his hands and shook the body violently to and fro. The object had in view, however, was no doubt a humane one, although the means employed were revolting. The body was given in charge of the Catholic missionaries for interment. Charley's father, who is a convict, did not witness the hanging, nor did he express any wish to see his son either before or after execution.

STOCK AT SAANICH.—One day last week an acquaintance of ours harnessed a team of horses to a sleigh and visited Saanich on business. While there he applied at a farmer's house for some hay with which to feed his animals. "Are you not ashamed," said the farmer, "to ask *me* for hay, when my own animals are starving?" Our friend protested that he was not aware so sad a condition of affairs prevailed within so short a distance of Victoria, whereupon the farmer led the way to the stable and told him to look at his cattle. He did look, and says that the poor creatures, some thirty in number, laid on the floor, many already dead, and the balance in the last stages of

starvation. The gentleman before he left was informed that the cattle exhibited were fair samples of the condition of stock generally in the District.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, Mr. Noltmier, residing on Waddington alley, next to Frank's Restanraut, was aroused from his slumbers by a strong smell of smoke, accompanied with a crackling sound. Mr. N. immediately proceeded to the rear of his store, and discovered smoke and flames issuing from a small shed adjoining Frank's kitchen. He immediately gave the alarm, and Sergeant Blake and special officers McGee, Shapard and Levy, soon arrived and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Damage sustained, about $5. The flames originated from some live coals falling from a furnace in the room where dishes are washed.

DEATH FROM SNOW-BALLING.—At Steilacoom last week an elderly man named Beddington was amusing himself with a number of young men and boys by snowballing, and during the sport, he received a blow in the side from a small piece of ice, thrown by a friend in a moment of thoughtlessness. He complained immediately after of feeling a slight pain in his side, and the next day suddenly died. It was found that he had been fatally injured in the kidneys by the blow received. Deceased was aged about 50 years, was an Englishman by birth, and had resided many years at Steilacoom, where he was much respected.

THREATENING.—The brother of the Indian hanged on Saturday has been heard to threaten that if his relative suffered death he would kill some King George Tyhee in revenge—meaning, doubtless, one of Her Majesty's officers. This threat was uttered near Skinner's Farm, on Thursday last. "Charley," has been executed, and officers who have occasion to pass up and down Esquimalt road should take the precaution of traveling in company as much as possible, to prevent the consummation of the threat.

THE PRIZE ESSAYS.—Dr. Charles Forbes has been awarded the prize of £50 offered by Government for the best essay on "Vancouver Island—its capabilities, advantages and resources as a colony for settlement;" and Dr. Alex. Rattray has been awarded the prize of £10 for the second best essay on the same subject. Both of the successful gentlemen are attached to H. M. ship Topaze. Ten essays in all were submitted to the inspection of the judges, who were Rev. Chas. T. Wood and Messrs. William F. Tolmie and Gilbert M. Sproat.

THE THAW.—The fine mild weather of yesterday melted the snow on the housetops and destroyed town sleighing. The thermometer stood at 42 degrees during the day; the sun shone warmly and brightly, and with the mild south wind which prevailed, rendered overcoats rather more of a luxury than a necessity. A few days like yesterday and the Ice Blockade will be at an end.

FROM BARCLAY SOUND.—The steam-tug Diana arrived from Barclay Sound on Saturday morning, in 17 hours. The weather is intensely cold at the Sound and the snow three and a half feet deep. The Meg Merriles remains frozen in. The Diana assisted the True Briton, laden with spars for England, out of the Straits.

☞ The schooner Nanaimo Packet, consigned to Edgar & Aime, arrived yesterday from Dungeness with 150 bushels of wheat, 1 ton of carrots, 30 hogs and 2 tons of hay. Value, $450.

☞ The two obstreperous sailors who assaulted the first officer of the Princess Royal, were on Saturday heavily fined for their rowdyism.

☞ The steam-tug Diana is having her cutwater sheathed and plated with iron, for the purpose of facilitating her progress through fields of ice.

☞ Rev. Dr. Evans will deliver his lecture on "Chivalry as connected with European Civilization," on Tuesday evening next, at Moore's Hall.

THE "BROTHER JONATHAN."—Yesterday was four weeks since the Brother Jonathan left Esquimalt for San Francisco.

THE "PRINCESS ROYAL."—This vessel brought upwards of 900 tons of goods, about 500 tons of which are already discharged.

☞ The bark Ionia sailed on Saturday for the Sound.

☞ The case of the Indian and the schooner Ino was settled out of Court.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

POLICE COURT.—Three minor cases came before this Court yesterday. One was a charge against a white man of "breaking things" in a saloon; dismissed for want of proof. The second was a drunken Siwash; fined $1 25. The third was a colored man suspected of Indian whisky selling; put under bonds.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EMILY HARRIS,"—This steamer arrived here from Cordova Bay at 4 o'clock last evening, with the remaining passengers on board. She came in under steam and sail, and will go upon the ways to-day.

☞ Guild, David & Co., wholesale grocers and provision dealers, have removed to their new fireproof stone, corner of Wharf and Bastion streets.

The steamer Union is being cut out of the ice at New Westminster and will, if possible, be hauled on the river bank until all danger from the ice is over.

☞ Don't forget Mr. Devine's benefit tomorrow evening. Secure your seats to-day.

☞ The steamer Otter will probably leave here on Friday for Burrard's Inlet.

☞ The ocean steamer with the mails is confidently looked for to-day or to-morrow.

☞ The Emily Harris brought a small mail from British Columbia.

[From the Port Townsend Northwest of the 8th instant.]

The Sunday Excitement.

Quite an excitement became manifest on the beach last Sabbath, created by an effort to run the English ship True Briton out of the District before she could be arrested by the U. S. Deputy Marshal. The facts communicated to us are as follows:

A short time ago, while the ship was lying at Seabeck for a cargo, she was libeled and arrested at the suit of Dickson, Campbell & Co., Victoria, for a claim of some $2,000, on account of damages to cargo landed at that place. Stamp & Co., agents and consignees, proposed to Dickson, Campbell & Co. that their claim should be adjusted and paid under law of general average. The suit was therefore withdrawn. The attempt to adjust it under this law failed, on the ground that the authorities there had no jurisdiction in the matter. D., C. & Co. sent their agent over here on the Enterprise. last Friday, to libel and arrest the ship anew. Stamp & Co. also sent an agent over in the same boat, to get the ship out of the District before she should be arrested. This agent applied at the Custom House to ascertain if the ship could be cleared on Sunday, and if it would be necessary for the ship herself to come into the harbor on purpose. He was informed by the Collector that the ship need not come into the harbor; that the master only need come to the Custom House for the purpose of clearing. The agent of D., C. & Co., immediately upon his arrival, applied to Messrs. Dennison & Garfielde, and directed process to be prepared and issue anew forthwith, stating to his counsel that Mr. Sproat's (Stamp & Co.'s agent) object was to get the vessel out of the District before she could be arrested, and that he believed his object was to get her clearance on Sunday, as he knew that civil process could not be served on that day.

The foregoing matters and the objects of both those agents were made known to the Collector and his Deputy on Saturday. Process was prepared and delivered to the Marshal, and he was dispatched to arrest the ship on Saturday, of which fact the Collector and his Deputy were duly notified. Deputy Marshal Jones missed the ship, passing her in the night while she lay at anchor under the land with all her lights put out, (in obedience to instructions sent by an Indian canoe) and proceeded to Seabeck. The ship came into port about midnight, and on Sunday morning after daylight got her clearance. After getting her clearance shipped her crew and late Sunday afternoon left the port, thus escaping arrest, and leaving D., C. & Co. in all probability without any remedy. The Marshal returned to Port Townsend in time to have arrested the ship on Monday morning, and believing that she would not be permitted to clear on Sunday. After his notification of his official mission, he sailed about the harbor for some time in the dark, after one o'clock, a. m., in search of her. But the door had been opened and the bird had flown. Altogether it was a very pretty race; but an obliging Custom House, a favoring breeze and a little shrewd management, succeeded in defeating the civil process of a United States Court, and evincing the utter contempt which one department of the Federal service has here for the other. Aside from the expense and loss entailed unnecessarily upon the house of Dickson, Campbell & Co.. in this futile effort to protect their rights, we think a disrespect has been shown our United States Marshal which nothing—even political animosity—can justify. We do not believe for one moment; that the declaration of Mr. Sproat, that he would give $500 to get the ship off had anything to do with the remarkable results of last Sunday's operation.

☞ It is at Brussels, says the *Moniteur Vinicole*, that the greatest quantity of beer is consumed; at Stockholm the most brandy; at Madrid the most chocolate; at Paris the most absynthe; at Constantinople the most coffee; and at London the greatest quantity of strong wines.

☞ A lady down East gives her views of woman's rights to the world. She is against the interference of women with politics, and asks pointedly, "If men can't do the voting and take care of the country, what's the use of them?"

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—A few words to mothers.—Take care when your children arrive at a peculiar age that they receive that attention from you they so much require, that there are no irregularities, or obstructions in their health. Should they unfortunately be thus afflicted, let a few doses of Holloway's Pills be given according to the printed directions which accompany each box, and you will be well satisfied with the result; the whole of this gross humor will be carried from the system, and health must ensue, such is the wonderful power of these extraordinary Pills.

Affections of the Throat. From the Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, Pastor of the Central Church, St. Louis "I have been in the habit of using Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, when compelled to speak though suffering from cold. They are very beneficial in clearing the throat, having no injurious tendencies of any kind. I can confidently recommend them to public speakers generally."

"I heartily unite in the above commendation." —Rev. M. Schuyler, Rector of Christ Church, St. Louis.

☞ A Cold seems a small affair. Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Nobody! for it is only a cold. Yet a cold may turn to the Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time then. That is, take Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and your cold will disappear as well as all apprehensions of danger.

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A singular tale is now going the round of the papers to the effect that an aged German, a native of Saxony, has cured hydrophobia for many years, and is unwilling to sink into the grave and carry the secret with him. The mystery is solved in two words—"hydrochloric acid." This preparation, the paragraph asserts, applied to the extent of several drops on the wound, destroys the poison contained in the saliva.

☞ A newspaper advertises for compositors "who won't get drunk," and adds that "the editor does all the getting drunk necessary to support the dignity of the establishment."

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at Cloverdale, the wife of C. W. Wallace, Jr., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., the wife of Wm. B. Smith, Esq., of a son.

S. F. "Alta" please copy.

On the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Tait, of Victoria, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., the wife of J. T. Scott, Esq., of New Westminster, of a daughter.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ENTERPRISE, from Port Townsend—Messrs. Wallace, Randall, Huggins, Whitakar, Stone, Sproat, Briggs, Kellogg, Hatch, Stevens, Hoey, Parsons, Jackson, Walls, Mack, Hall, Weimore.

Per ship PRINCESS ROYAL, from London—Miss Robinson, Miss Bate, Wm Cartwright, Joseph Bate, Wm. Biggs, Robt. Backam, Alice Hannah Backam, Mrs. Rowling, Master Rowling.

Per stmr ENTERPRISE, from Port Townsend—Messrs Clark, Cline, McGrath, Capt. Harmon and wife, Kenneka, Keiler, Babcock, Bates, Lyttle, Southerland, Hayden, Parks, Taylor, Rothschild, Baker, Bradbury, Hoyt, Burden, Ryan, Campbell, Brown, 2 Indian girls.

IMPORTS

Per bark PRINCESS ROYAL, from London—To Hudson Bay Co, 36 cks wine, 3 bales cotton waste, 9 cs hats, 315 cs porter, 8 csks salt, 10 do lime juice, 9975 lbs congo tea, 4 pks medicine, 20 cs pipe clay, 37 cs jams and jellies, 51 tons iron, 1 csk blacking, 1 cs woolen tartan, 4 cs beads, 1 ble woolens, 2 do leather, 2 cs brushes, 162 do ale, 20 bales gunnies, 2 cs wire, 8 do saddlery, 160 pkgs gunpowder, 2 cs perfumery, 1 cs blocks, 4 do vermillion, 50 cs 4 csks oils, 1 bl stone blue, 1 do blk lead, 2 do starch, 1 do bath bricks, 1 do lampblack 16 do pitch, 6 cks and 46 drums mdse, 105 pgs shot and ball, 2 sheets lead, 6 cs stationery, 17 hhds tobacco, 70 serouns do, 1 cs soap, 50 cs guns, 148 cs ale, 5 do lines, 100 do candles, 13 bskts kettles; 2 4 cs glasses, 333 do soap, 22 bskts kettles, 2 csks pans, 20 csks 100 cs gin, 4 cs hats, 2 do almonds, 12 cs alcohol, 25 csks coffee, 273 cs assorted mdse, 104 puns rum, 1 bg corks, 3 do medicines, 44 mats oakum, 30 bbls asstd mdse, 59 cs crockery, 10 do hats, 4 csks vinegar, 3 cs guns, 1 do machinery, 50 hhds ale, 93 cs clothing, 76 do clothes &c, 6 do hosiery, 15 bales haberdashery, 372 bls blankets, 7 do cloths, 10 do carpets, 1 cs combs, 1 do needles, 1 cs flags, 3 bdls baskets, 1 cs mats, 8 do matting, 1 do beads, 4 do floor cloth, 22 crts earthenware, 2 cks stoves, 1 cs feathers. Value, £25,200. D McTavish, 1 cs; E Mallandaine, 1 do; Mrs Moriarty, do, P Ogden, do; G H Richards, 2 cs; Sabiston, 1 cs; Saunders, do; Skinner, do; Rev L Tugwell, 1 prcle; Dr A Turnbull, 1 cs; J Weynton, 1 do officer commanding R E New Westminster; 2 do, G T Gordon, 2 do; Mrs Gordon, 1 crte and 2 cs; E H Jackson, 1 chest 1 cs; L T, 1 csk; Fort Simpson, 3 cs; W A Mouat, 1 do; J W Trutch 3 do; Wardroom officers H M S Topaze, 16 csks 8 cs 1 ble; 4 co government stores shipped for Capt Richards H M S Hecate; J Beattie, 1 cs; Benson, 1 do; Bissett, 1 do; Brown, 2 do; Rev E Cridge, 2 do; Jesse, 1 do; Kaonston, 1 do; Laing, 1 bla; Lewis, 1 cs. Value not specified.

Per bark IONIA, from San Francisco—A Fellows, 1 bbl hardware, 2 cs 1 bdle do, 2 bellows, 4 anvils, 1 bdl saws, 34 bars iron, 3 bdls do; J J Southgate, 100 bxs candles; Gladwin, Tarbell & Co, 10 bls crushed sugar, 10 hf do, 10 fkns butter, 10 cs fresh peaches, 10 do lobsters, 10 do coffee, 25 kgs syrup, 40 sks beans; J Fried, 1 cs paper hangings, 1 pg twine, 2 rolls matting; Kwong Lee & Co, 33 cs dried shrimps, 15 do ginger, 2 do orange peels, 2 do China bowls, 1 do medicine, 2 bskts beans curds, 1 iron safe, 50 chts black tea; Curtis & Moore, 8 cs cherry pectoral, 6 cs sarsaparilla; A Simpson, 10 cs camphene, 5 do alcohol, 2 do kerosene; J D Carroll, 20 1-8 csks cider; Pickett & Co, 25 chsts tea, 20 bls salt; Henry Nathan, 38 bxs candles; Webster & Co, 24 cs boots and shoes, 5 cks nails; Pickett & Co, 25 chts tea, 20 bls salt, 40 cs preserves; P S, 35 pgs furniture, 10 mahogany boards; Guild, David & Co, 20 hf and 10 bbls sugar, 10 frkns butter, 15 cs coffee, 20 bls salt; D Goldsmith, 5 cs boots and shoes 3 do dry goods; A Casamayou, 20 bbls 10 hf do crushed sugar, 50 sks red beans, 2 bbls alcohol, 5 bls paper, 100 barrels flour; D Lenevue, 100 sks ground barley, 50 do middlings; Edgar & Aime, 5 bbls 10 hf do, 5 cs cheese, 10 kgs nails, 2 bales rope, 100 sks beans, 10 firkins butter, 100 bxs soap, 10 cs green corn, 10 bls ground pepper, 10 bxs salaratus, 1 chst Japan tea. G Vignolo—400 ¼ qr sks flour, 10 cases coffee. 50 bxs candles, 1 pipe spirits, 6 dz brooms. B—30 cs preserved meats, 4 do bacon, 2 cks crockery, 39 qr bxs raisins. D—250 boxes. Braverman & Lewin—1 cs cords, 14 bxs cadles, 2 cs tobacco, 4 bxs do, 1 bbl do, 1 bx pipes, 1 pg toys, 6 bbls nuts. J W J L—114 bgs nuts, 2 do bark. C Bossi, 36 sks flour, 1 do medicine, 1 do vermicelli. A Manetti, 6 cks red wine. Order, 8 cs boots, 2 do brogans, 1 do women's shoes, 1 do shoe horns, 2 do blacking, 5 nests trunks, 1 cs rope, 1 do playing cards, 2 do brogans, 1 iron shears, 1 cs finding, 1 ble ticken.—Value, $17,000.

Per stmr ENTERPRISE, from Port Townsend—J Martin, 3 rolls leather; Harris & Co, 5 hd cattle, 16 sheep; Whitaker, 24 sheep; Clark, 2 horses; Cline & Co, 5 hd cattle; Mallet, 10 sheep; Sires, 12 boxes furniture. Value $1075.

Per schr NANAIMO PACKET, from Port Townsend—150 bush wheat, 1 ton carrots, 30 hogs, 9 dozen wild ducks, 2 ton hay, to Edgar & Aime. Value, $450.

Per stmr ENTERPRISE, from Port Townsend—J Adair, 80 qr sks flour, 3 coops chickens; Raynolds, 11 hd cattle; Mallet, 35 sheep. Value, $575.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Feb 4—Stmr Enterprise, Curry, Port Townsend
Feb 5—Bark Ionia, Bartlett, San Francisco
Schr Ino, Gorn, N W Coast B C
Feb 6—Sloop W B Naylor, Waller, San Juan
Feb 7—Stmr Enterprise, Curry, Port Townsend
Schr Thorndike, Holmes, Port Townsend
Sloop Hamley, Goodenough, Port Townsend
Sloop Lady Franklin, Cornish, Port Townsend
Feb 8—Stmr Diana, Henderson, Alberni
Feb 9—Schr Nanaimo Packet, Allen, Port Townsend
Feb 10—Schr Potter, Griffith, Port Townsend
Schr Harriott, Coffin, Port Townsend
Schr Amelia, Thornton, San Juan
Sloop Eagle, Kiffler, N W Coast B C

CLEARED.

Feb 4—Stmr Enterprise, Curry, Port Townsend
Schr Nonsuch, Miller, San Juan.
Feb 5—Sloop Leonede, Allen, Port Townsend
Feb 6—Stmr Emily Harris, Court, New Westminster
Sloop W B Naylor, Waller, San Juan
Feb 7—Stmr Enterprise, Curry, Port Townsend
Schr Thorndike, Hollins, Port Townsend
Schr Wild Pigeon, Atkinson, Port Townsend
Feb 8—Bark Ionia, Bartlett, Port Townsend
Whitehall Boat, —— San Juan

A. T. CLARK & CO.,
East India, Shipping, and General Forwarding Agents,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
And Dock Chambers, Southampton.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE, PARCELS, and Merchandize received and forwarded to all parts of the world.

Parties coming from India will save themselves time and trouble if they advise A. T. C. & Co. by the previous Mail, in which case, a clerk will meet them on board, and see to the landing of Baggage, and clearing it at the Custom House. ja14 1yw.

AN ACT

To Prohibit Swine and Goats from running at large in the Town of Victoria; and to prohibit Goats from running at large in the settled Districts of Vancouver Island.

WHEREAS IT IS EXPEDIENT TO protect property from the depredations of Swine and Goats running at large in the Town and District of Victoria, and other the settled Districts of Vancouver Island,

Therefore, be it enacted by the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, as follows:

Unlawful for Swine and Goats to be at large in the Town, and for Goats to be at large in the District of Victoria.

I. That from and after the expiration of fourteen days from the passage and publication of this Act as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for the owners of Swine, Goats and Kids to suffer them to be at large within the limits of the Town of Victoria; and to suffer Goats and Kids to be at large within any of the settled districts of Vancouver Island; and all such animals as shall be so at large after the said period of fourteen (14) days, shall be considered as trespassing, and may be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

Owners &c. of premises to shoot such animals when trespassing.

II. That it shall be lawful for the owner or occupier, and for any servant of, or other person in charge for, or employed by the owner or occupier of land or other premises within the limits of the said Town to shoot or otherwise wound or kill all Goats and Kids, Swine and Pigs, which shall be found trespassing upon or near to any such land or premises; and no penalty or liability shall be incurred, and no compensation shall be due to the owner or owners of any of such animals by reason of said killing or wounding while trespassing, or because of trespassing on or near, or while escaping from such land or premises.

Police empowered to destroy all such animals as shall be found trespassing.

III. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Police, and he is hereby authorized to order the Police to kill all and every of the before mentioned animals which they shall find to be at large on the public streets and roads, and on any public or private property within the limits of the Town of Victoria; as well as all Goats and Kids at large in the settled districts of Vancouver Island; and all Justices of the Peace in the said Districts are hereby authorized to order the destruction of all Goats and Kids at large in the said Districts And no Policeman, Constable or the Peace Officer, or any person assisting either of them while acting under the authority of the said Commissioner of Police, or of any such Justice of the Peace, shall incur any liability or penalty by reason of the wounding or killing of any of said animals so trespassing.

Limits of Town defined.

IV. That the limits of the Town of Victoria shall for the purposes of this Act, be as follows:

Until the passage of some Act incorporating the City of Victoria, the said limits shall be the electoral limits as now subsisting and from and after the passage of such Act, the limits aforesaid shall be the same as those of the Municipality.

This Act not to prohibit the keeping of Swine and Goats confined.

V. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit persons from keeping Swine and Goats shut up or confined within suitable buildings or enclosures, provided further the keeping of the said animals in the buildings and enclosures mentioned shall not occasion a nuisance.

This Act to come into effect fourteen days after the passage thereof.

VI. This Act shall take effect fourteen days after the passage and publication thereof in one of the newspapers published in Victoria.

Passed the House of Assembly the 10th day of January, 1862

E. BOWERS DOGGETT,
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Passed the Council the 2nd day of December, 1861. Amendments of the House of Assembly agreed to the 13th day of January, 1862.

JOSEPH PORTER,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Received my assent this 15th day of January, 1862
JAMES DOUGLAS,
GOVERNOR.

ja16 tf

Colony of Vancouver Island.

OFFICE OF LANDS AND WORKS,
December 27th, 1861.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office up to the 1st day of March next for the construction of a DREDGING MACHINE for use in Victoria Harbor.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, and at the Office of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at San Francisco but Tenderers are permitted to propose Plans and Specifications of their own, should they prefer it.

The maximum depth to which the Machine will be required to work is 25 feet

Tenders will be received for the supply of the Machinery and Barge, separate or combined; but the latter, if otherwise satisfactory, will be preferred.

Tenderers are to state the time within which they will guarantee to deliver the Machinery and Barge at Victoria in complete working order.

Security to the amount of £1000 for the proper performance of any contract entered into for the supply of the Machinery or Machine complete, will be required.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted

J. DESPARD PEMBERTON,
Surveyor General.

dc28

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RACE ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

OFFICE OF LANDS AND WORKS,
January 29, 1862.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to the 15th of February next, at the above Office, for the supply of Provisions at the Race Rock Lighthouse for one year, commencing March 6th, 1862.

Particulars may be ascertained at the above Office.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be endorsed and addressed to "THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD." ja30td

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY H. E. the Governor for the construction of MULE OR WAGON ROADS to and through the Cariboo District, on or diverging from the existing communications connected with the main lines in the Colony, such main lines being the Fraser River route, the Bonaparte River and Green Lake route, and that VIA Kamloops, along the North River.

The Roads to be constructed at the cost of the person whose proposal is accepted, according to Specifications, forms of which may now be had on application at this Office

To any person opening and constructing the road on an accepted line, agreeable to specification, the Government are prepared to grant a charter empowering him to levy a reasonable toll on passengers, animals and goods (with certain exceptions, vide specification) passing over the road, over such period as the charter may extend.

The power of exacting toll will not take effect until the whole line of road shall be open for traffic and the charter signed.

The person whose proposal is accepted will be required to keep the road in repair during the whole time over which his charter may extend.

At the expiration of the charter all right to and interest in the road will be resigned in favor of the Government of British Columbia.

The relative merits of such offers as may be received will be estimated by a comparison of the rates of toll, together with that of the period over which it is proposed that the charter shall extend.

The date proposed for the completion of the work to be stated; and it should be borne in mind that the most consideration will be given to offers from those persons who are willing to engage themselves to carry out the work in the shortest possible time.

Any further information that may be required will be given at this office.

Proposals will be received on or before 12 o'clock noon of 31st January next, to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of British Columbia, and docketed "Proposal for Construction of Mule Road (or Wagon Road, as case may be) from to ."

By order of H. E. the Governor,
R. C. MOODY,
Col. R. E. and C. C. L. W.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND WORKS, New Westminster, 29th Oct., 1861. fe6

CHAS. F. ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN TYPE Presses, Printing Material, Inks, Card stock, at Nos. 111 and 113 Clay street San Francisco. je20 1y iw

W. H. OLIVER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
Fine English French and American Liquors,
CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES
CLARETS AND BRANDIES,
In the large and spacious Warehouse
Johnson street, opposite Wharf street
VICTORIA, V. I.

A large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand.

To Dealers purchasing in large quantities, a liberal discount will be made for cash.

Agency of 1st Premium California Wines, in packages and cases;
Agency of Old Sacham and Hostetter's Bitters;
Choice Claret Wines, in casks and cases, received direct from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond;
Choice Old French Brandies, received direct from the Agents, in bond, via San Francisco;
Choice Old Bourbon Whiskies;
" " Port and Sherry Wines, in casks & cases;
High Proof Jamaica Rum;
" " Scotch Whisky;
" " Brandy and Whiskies;
" " Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls. and tins;
Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite brands now in use;
And a general assortment of Case Liquors, Cordials Syrups, etc.

Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and towns on the Sound will meet with prompt attention.

W. H. OLIVER.

jul9 6mw

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

Holloway's Pills.

Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headaches, and palpitation of the heart.

Weakness and Debility.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A Word to Females.

There are two periods, especially in Woman's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at those critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and the middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysterics, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, by expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should ever be without them.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it has assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week, and the result will be marvellous.

Blood to the Head—Diseases of the Heart.

More persons die suddenly from diseases of the heart than the unlearned suppose: in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach; by this means all danger is quickly averted.

Children's Complaints.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers, then, be wise, and give to their children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week, in such quantity as may act gently upon the system twice in the twenty-four hours. For infants, a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water The gross humors that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic-Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumours
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause
Debility	Indigestion		
	Worms of all kinds		

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. n14

☞ CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Sole Agents for Vancouver Island. de4

NATHAN POINTER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
GOVERNMENT STREET,
in the lower story of
British Colonist Fire-Proof Building,

Two doors South of the Post Office, Victoria, V. I., Is now prepared to offer the largest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia).

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIC SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment Gents Superfine Manchester Gingham Shirts, a magnificent assortment of

GENTS SILK SCARFS,

a new style of Gents Fine Cassimere Comforters and Opera Scarfs, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' celebrated superfine patent

White and Colored Shirts,

and is also receiving by every Steamer those beautiful

BYRON SHIRTS,

of all sizes, varying from 13 to 20 inches around the neck. Ladies should call and examine those

Baltic Stockings,

for winter wear. Orders sent through Express for Shirts, by sending the size of the neck. I will guarantee to fit. Orders filled for all parts of

British Columbia & Puget Sound.

I shall receive fresh Goods by every arrival from London. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, ex Grecian. A fine lot of

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,

for the Fall and Winter trade.

—ALSO—

a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, high finish The Gloves consist of some 75 dozen pairs, of various kinds The Crimean Blue Overshirts, weighing two and a half pounds, with double backs We study to please. Business hours, from 6 A. M., to 10 P. M. au28 6mdaw

THE BRITISH COLONIST, PRINTED and Published by Amor DeCosmos, Government street, near the Post Office, Victoria, V. I., Tuesday morning, February 11, 1862.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST—Supplement.

VOL. 3. VICTORIA, V. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862. NO. 11.

Revelry of the Dying.

[Supposed to have been written in India at the time the army was being mowed down by the pestilence, by an English officer, who did not survive his wonderful performance.]

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around are bare:
As they shout to our peal of laughter,
It seems that the dead are there.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
We drink to our comrades' eyes;
Quaff a cup to the dead already,
And hurra! for the next that dies.

Not here are the goblets growing,
Not here is the vintage sweet;
'Tis cold as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet.
But, stand to your glasses, steady!
And soon shall our pulses rise—
A cup to the dead already,
Hurra! for the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the lot that darkles;
Not a tear for the friends that sink;
We'll fall 'midst the wine cup's sparkles,
As mute as the wine we drink.
So, stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis this that respite buys;
One cup to the dead already,
Hurra! for the next that dies.

Time was when we frowned at others,
We thought we were wiser then;
Ha! ha! let them think of their mothers,
Who hope to see them again.
No! stand to your glasses, steady!
The thoughtless are here the wise;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurra! for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking;
There's many a cheek that's sunk;
But soon, though our heart's be breaking,
They'll burn with the wine we've drunk.
So, stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis been the revival lies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurra! for the next that dies.

There's a mist on the glass concealing,
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath;
And these foes the warmth of feeling,
Turn ice in the grasp of death.
Ho! stand to your glasses, steady!
For a moment the vapor flies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurra! for the next that dies.

Who dreads to the dust returning?
Who shrinks from the sable shore,
Where the high and haughty yearning
Of the soul shall sting no more?
Ho! stand to your glasses, steady!
The world is a world of lies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurra! for the next that dies.

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betrayed by the land that we find,
Where the brightest have gone before us,
And the dullest remain behind.
Stand, stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis all we've left to prize,
A cup to the dead already,
And hurra! for the next that dies.

The Civil War in the States.

There is a very general conviction gaining ground, both in the United States and in foreign countries, that the war of independence now being waged by the seceding States will be a long one. When South Carolina seceded, when she was followed out of the Union by other Cotton States, when the efforts of Union men, conservative men, were exhausted in behalf of a national—perhaps a sectional compromise—without success, when Virginia went out of the Union, when Fort Sumpter fell, even after the 75,000 volunteers were called out to suppress rebellion, when Mr. Seward promised that "the little affair would blow over in ninety days"—whilst these events were transpiring the general opinion was that a war of short duration would either secure the independence of the Slave States or subjugate them completely to the Federal power. But every one has been disappointed. It is over thirteen months since South Carolina seceded. It is over nine months since Fort Sumpter was bombarded and since Maj. Anderson struck the national flag to Gen. Beauregard. During that period the successes of the Federal Government has been apparently very trifling indeed. Their chief successes have been in the Border States. The loyalty of the diminutive little State of Delaware preserved it to the Union. Its power of resistance was so contemptible that it would have been useless, and although a sovereign State and a member of the confederacy, it has, in the elements of national wealth and resistance, little more power than many counties of the larger, wealthier and more populous States of the Union. To the loyalty, however, of Delaware is generally attributable its pacific character.

Maryland was full of secession, and would, beyond all doubt, have gone with the South had Beauregard had a force early enough to resist the entrance of Northern troops in the same way as he has set Scott and McClellan at defiance. But the weakness or indecision of the Confederates confined their operations to the south of the Potomac, so Maryland has been occupied for many months by Federal troops like a conquered province. Yet the conquest may unquestionably be counted with the successes of the Federals against the Confederates. It has been used as the great means to prevent the capture of Washington. For if Maryland had fallen into the hands of the Secessionists, Washington would certainly have been captured, and the position of the Federalists would in all probability have been far worse than it is to-day. It was a fortunate event for the North that the original intention of the Southern conspirators to seize Washington was not carried out.

The next success of the Federals was in securing the neutrality of the great State of Kentucky first, and ultimately her co-operation. In securing her loyalty, perhaps there was more due to the loyalty of her citizens than to the state-craft of the Administration. She was certainly a great acquisition to the Free States; and in the denunciation of Fremont's emancipation policy by Lincoln we see the care taken by his administration not to estrange Kentucky by sanctioning a policy calculated to destroy "the peculiar institution." If we cross the Mississippi on our way west, we find the success of the Federals in Missouri has been very largely due to the loyalists in that country. Without them St. Louis would have been hard to conquer. The Federal forces have, however, met with a stout resistance in Missouri, and although she may be considered free from the armies of McCulloch, Price and Jackson, for the present, it is not so clear that with the opening of Spring she may not again be the theatre of civil war. The possession of Missouri may, on the whole, be considered among Federal successes.

Thus we have glanced across the whole boundary which the Slave States present to the Free States—the boundary, on one side of which were ten millions in the Slave States and twenty millions in the Free States. Looking at the facts as they are—as we regard the men on a chequer-board—with the overwhelming force of the North, they certainly have not achieved that success which was anticipated at the outstart. The Secessionists on the contrary have played their game remarkably well for a people in revolt, without a navy, without national prestige, or national credit. Nearly the whole of their vast territory has been kept free from Northern invasion. The chief exhaustion they have experienced arises from the disturbance of agriculture and commerce and the withdrawal of 300,000 men from their peaceful avocations. They certainly have considerable to boast of. The ports occupied on the sea coast by the Federals have not been conducive, apparently, to any very great advantage. On the Texas coast matters are about the same as formerly, with the exception of a blockading fleet. In Louisiana, the mouth of the Mississippi is closed. A few unimportant places along the Gulf shore of the State of Mississippi are watched by Federal vessels. Next, Mobile, in Alabama, is blockaded; whilst Fort Pickens, in Florida, that was to be captured by Gen. Bragg and his Confederate army six months ago, remains in *statu quo*. The next blockade is the Savannah River. Then we have Port Royal occupied. The capture cost nothing, comparatively. As a strategical position, it is worth more to the North, perhaps, than any other that they possess along the seaboard, for from there the interior may be penetrated, the supplies to Beauregard's army be menaced or cut off, and in fact the communication between the Gulf States and the Carolinas interrupted. Georgia and South Carolina may be kept in hot water by Port Royal. Whilst, if a large force were thrown from that point toward East Tennessee with the army of Kentucky, in North Tennessee, Beauregard's force and supplies would be menaced from all quarters. Whether such be the policy of McClellan and Lincoln remains to be seen. But it is evident some such campaigning has to be done. If no Federal army penetrates the Confederate States from Kentucky and Port Royal, and none descends the Mississippi from Cairo, the interior of the revolted States will be as much at peace as Michigan. Above Port Royal till Chesapeake Bay is reached, the Federal acquisition of territory or position is insignificant, either on the North Carolina or Virginia shore.

The evidences of Northern success, after fighting a year, indicate anything but a short war. They have to conquer Beauregard, occupy all the Southern seaports, command the Mississippi from Cairo to its mouth with open communication, and occupy Tennessee and South Carolina before the backbone of the revolt will be broken. The vast territory of the Confederates, with the support of a sympathizing population, provides them ample means to prolong the war. Besides dashing military exploits don't appear to be in the line of General McClellan just now. The difficulty of moving 50,000 or 200,000 troops is too great a risk to attack unprepared. "Masterly inactivity."—a Fabian policy—appear to guide Federal councils of war on the Potomac. But it is equally evident, that except some success be obtained by the Federals soon, the North will become very uneasy. Popular pressure with a daily increasing public debt, and interrupted commerce, will force the Federal Generals into activity. Peace, without hard blows and overwhelming defeats, will not soon be assented to by either of the belligerents. War is a game of exhaustion, and till the sinews of war be exhausted on one side or the other, the civil war will still go on. We look anxiously for the next news from the States, as the season has arrived for McClellan to make an offensive movement, if such be his intention at all, for from now till June is the finest season of the year in which to conduct a military campaign in the Confederate States.

An Admirer of New Westminster.

The *British Columbian* on its last "down trip" was loaded with a two column admiration article all about New Westminster, its admirable qualities, its wonderful progress, and its Victor—our enemies. If New Westminster had been iron-bound like the Warrior instead of ice-bound, the *Columbian* could not have waxed more valorous in its attacks on the COLONIST, nor have more fearlessly passed merited eulogies on the Commissioner of Lands and Works, on the Sappers and Miners, and on New Westminster matters in general. We confess that we have no fault whatever to find with a journal that has not denied its sectional character, its special devotion to New Westminster in contradistinction to the rest of British Columbia; in fact, it would be very wrong in us to do so. So we very naturally excuse the *Columbian* for trying to centralize everything at New Westminster. It would be a very impolitic act indeed for the *Columbian* to say that several hundred Sappers and Miners, doing nothing for six months out of the year, living at New Westminster on full pay, and drawing their rations out of the earnings of the entire colony, that they should be set to work on the roads like other men who reside in the country.

Of course New Westminster has a special right to enjoy their presence during the holidays that last all winter, and the *Columbian* should not say no. If billeted at Douglas, Cayoosh, Lytton, Yale, or, still better, at work chopping out the Cariboo road above Bonaparte River or bridging the ravines above Cayoosh, it would interfere with the winter-vested right of the metropolis to the Engineers. We unhappily made an allusion to the advisability—the economy—of keeping three or four hundred men at work on the Cariboo road instead of doing nothing, and we are sorry such a remark turns out to be abuse. We take every word of it back. We were thinking at that time that if the Engineer corps were a corps of civilians how soon they would be discharged and their colonial rations stopped except they worked every day, wind and weather permitting. But it makes every difference in the world to find they were not civilians. The case stands exactly this way: Civilians would be hard bargains—a public loss—if they were paid for doing nothing in winter quarters (always excepting the quarters were elsewhere than at New Westminster) six months out of the twelve; Engineers would never be hard bargains, never be a public loss, if they were paid for doing nothing in winter quarters six months out of the twelve, especially if their quarters are at New Westminster. Nothing but a stubborn adherence to common sense, to the idea that money paid out for nothing is false economy, could ever induce any journal to say as we have said, that the Engineers had better be at work than at New Westminster.

The *Columbian* don't say as we have said; and the reason is plain enough. Its logic very properly rejects common sense and every consideration of public economy. What a discovery! What a swingeing way to help out New Westminster—the place that Col. Moody "dreamed of"—the metropolis yclept the Langley-killer. Of course, up-country people understand the disinterested logic of the New Westminster organ, particularly when Gov. Douglas gets read to him such admirable lectures about no appropriations for New Westminster; and yet we find tens of thousands of pounds sterling have been expended there, whilst the up-river towns have got a lock-up apiece, but nothing else. But up-river towns are not the metropolis—they are not entitled to appropriations; the people who live in them are of a different flesh and blood. Of course, it is a very wise piece of public policy to build up New Westminster at the expense of the other towns and the rest of the Colony. Lytton and Cayoosh can never be—no, never shall be—rivals for the seat of Government. They have no right to set up such a claim. How disinterestedly the *Columbian* has stated—no—not stated this matter, and preferred New Westminster to them, particularly when it has handled Gov. Douglas without gloves for not living in British Columbia—that is, New Westminster—and at the same time urging the inconvenience of people having to trave to Victoria, when New Westminster—the metropolis—the capital "dreamed of" by Col. Moody—is so very centrally situated to accommodate the entire inhabitants of the Colony in the extreme southwestern corner of British Columbia—just about as one-cornered as the handle of a jug.

But, Col. Moody—gallant officer as he is, every inch a soldier—has all the credit of founding the energetic city of New Westminster—near to Mud Bay or Semiahmoo—no! no! near to the great harbor of Burrard's Inlet—which runs just twenty or twenty-five miles into the interior from the head-lands of the coast. "Take a map and look at the matter dispassionately," says the *Columbian*. So we have, and we wonder how such a capacious sheet of water—a harbor open all winter—was not selected as the site for the metropolis. "Look at the matter dispassionately," and read the *Columbian*. Col. Moody decided that New Westminster was the place, not Port Moody, Burrard's Inlet. Natural inference, Burrard's Inlet is not of as much account as the *Columbian* on its last "down trip" would have it. As "investigation" and "severest criticism" are courted, perhaps it will not be amiss if the *Columbian* republishes the Bushby letter with a map of Burrard's Inlet, showing that it is some thirty odd miles farther from Victoria to New Westminster *via* Burrard's Inlet, inclinding, of course, a land jaunt of six miles. As soon as that occurs we will publish "official facts and statistical information," with the hope that the *Columbian* will copy our example; for we notice that the two-column admirer and demolisher in its last issue shows the greatest repugnance imaginable to stating facts correctly—and particularly matters of fact to which the COLONIST may have alluded respecting New Westminster.

THE MAN WHO COULDN'T FIND THE BELL-ROPE.—A lady who lives next door to the office of a physician, up street, heard considerable "knockin' at the door," one day last week, and wondered why the door-bell was not rung. On opening the door, a verdant and unsophisticated man, of full size and a couple of dozen years old, standing on the porch, said:

"Does Dr. ——— live anywhere round here?"

"Yes, in that house."

Mr. Green then commenced his "tapping, gently tapping," to inform the doctor he was wanted. The lady suggested that he had better ring the bell. That seemed to strike him at first as a good idea, for he stopped rapping and looked at the porch, casting his eye each way along the side of the house—came down the steps—looked at the porch and house again—went out to the street fence so that he could look on the roof—appeared non-plussed—came back to the potch—looked at the lady, who had lingered in her door to see his manœuvres—looked at her as if he was not quite certain whether it was not best to ask or impart information, but after another glance around he exclaimed:

"I can't find the rope!"

This explained the disappointed look given when he couldn't find a big bell on the top of the house. The lady, with graceful politeness and gentle words, sweetly spoken, directed him to pull the bell knob. He slowly pulled it out—held it firm—of course the bell didn't ring—he held on—turning his head, and with a foolish look, said:

"I don't hear anything ring—can't you show me the rope?"

That was too much—she gave up trying to show him the ropes—rang the bell for him—passed him over to the doctor, and retired to tell about "the greenest man she ever did see."

SOUTH CAROLINA DEFIED BY A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.—Among the celebrities of Charleston, none occupied a higher position before the rebellion than Judge Pettigru, in spite of the Union principles for which he was distinguished. This he owed to his venerable years, his unblemished integrity, his ability, his learning and his quiet but dauntless courage. Since the insurrection he has lived in retirement; but it has been supposed that his opinion as to the folly and madness of the course pursued by South Carolina have not changed.

This man has now been brought up before Judge Magrath's court to answer to a "writ garnishment, served upon him, and interrogations attached, in reference to alien enemy's property." The authority was derived from the act of the Confederate Congress, confiscating the property of Union men, and this authority Judge Pettigru boldly called in question, and refused to recognize. He compared the court to the Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition, and argued that the powers it exercised were essentially tyrannic. The writ called on him to disclose all the cases in his knowledge of property held by an alien enemy. This would require in him a violation of professional confidence. He said:

"There are cases when it is dishonor or death—and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

The effect of this act of intrepidity will extend beyond the occasion which called it forth. There are many men in the Southern States who ache to do what Pettigru has done, and his example will probably rouse them to action. It is a great gain to the good cause when a tyranny is defied and denounced in its very centre and stronghold.

THE INVENTOR OF THE TREADMILL.—Sir William Cubit, who died last week, began life as a joiner. At the age of twenty-two he attracted attention by his invention of the self-regulating sails of windmills. He soon became known as a general engineer, and we may say *felt* too, for in 1822 he invented the treadmill; whereby, as an early practitioner upon it remarked, if he could not add a cubit to his height he could to his curing. "Cubit measure," as the sentences were called, of so many months at the mill, terrified all the thieves in London, and they have never taken to it kindly.—*Athenæum.*

E. CLAMPSUS VITUS.—A lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E. Clampsus Vitus has been organized at Port Douglas, B. C. Members are initiated nightly, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

THE MAIL ROAD.—Snow lies three feet deep on the road over which the mail is carried between Olympia and Monticello, W. T. The mail service is performed on sleighs.

The Last of King Faro.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Rejoice and be glad! *King Faro* is dead and buried. His throne is pulled down, and his late courtiers are to be seen on every street corner habited in sackcloth and ashes, and seeking whom they may devour "*on the outside.*" They are now literally "men about town," with no *visible* means of support. Their *pigeons*, who used to come nightly to be plucked, have flown to roost in places of safety, and it will be a long while, I fancy, before any help to the dead King's shoes appears to fill them. Since Tuesday morning the King has been a cold *corpus*. "Cariboite's" first instalment threw the old fellow into a fever, from which he had not recovered when the second dose came along and knocked the breath entirely out of his ugly old carcase. Yes; the old *Tiger* is a "*goner.*" "Tell it not in Gath," that the animal which for thirteen long years *bucked* against, and overcome in every encounter, the California officers of the law, backed by the *Great Grizzly Bear*, has "caved" most ingloriously before the *British Lion!* The *Lion* roared but twice and the *Tiger* gave up the ghost. Bury him deep beneath the sod—place great stones on his breast, and—peace to his ashes, say I.

The *short card sharps*, who go about picking up *soft snaps* and *flats*, are tickled nearly to death at the demise of their ancient enemy. There are quite a number in town who are well "up" in "poker," "euchre," "old sledge," "freeze out," "cut-throat," and other elegant and refined games, and not above—when a good chance offers—catching a greeney at "shuckle-buck;" but they know nothing about Faro. These sharps, I say, are wonderfully tickled at the "dressing down" the poor dead *Tiger* got at my hands. They go about "buzzing" each other and asking, "I wonder who 'Cariboite' is?", "he's a *trump*—he deserves the thanks of the community." "He's broke up a *hogging* game and we're glad of it," etc., and at the same time these very *chicks* are on the look out for *pigeons* to relieve of superfluous feathers at "short cards." Mr. Editor, I have my "h'eye" on these honest Iagos; I know their haunts, and when next they take "soft naps" into their little rooms, for a quiet game of poker, let them bear in mind that a "chiel's among them takin notes, and faith he'll prent 'em." Let them remain satisfied that they are treading on dangerous ground. Men there are among them whose characters before the community stand fair—who assume virtue when they have it not—who daily wear the odious mask of hypocrisy and double-dealing, which at night they lay aside and appear the full-fledged "sports," they really are. These are the men, Mr. Editor, who I propose to "go down" after next, unless they stop their business. This is the class that I intend to reach, if I again write. I *know them well*, and, if compelled to, shall deal with them unmercifully—with the pen of a retired professional—and if I don't score the backs of certain "men about town" who hypocritically profess decency, honesty and morality, may I never again see the golden land from which I hail.

CARIBOOITE.

Letter from British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Jan. 20, 1861.

If the COLONIST has no other mission than that of enlivening the dullness of this howling wilderness, its duty is a most important one and followed by appreciative success. There is a most refreshing tendency to degeneration and Vandalism in the little towns of this colony, and were it not for the newspaper, I hardly know where we should stop—possibly at war paint and cannibalism.

So Victoria is imitating us, eh? Why, those delightful reunions—so virtuously upheld by your magistrate—have long been a fact in British Columbia. Rumor hath it that such orgies, in one place at least, are under the *direct* patronage of the resident magistrate and his frail associate. Your denunciations of these embryo hells are received here with thanks and approbation. God help us, if this semi-Indian regime exists much longer. Knowing, as I do, many of the miners of this Colony, I can assure Mr. Pemberton through you, that his decision will be condemned by them even while following the haunts he protests. Seeing some miners return here from Victoria this winter, I was told by one of them, that bad as he was Victoria was too morally filthy for his remaining there.

We have circumlocution here in perfection. Poor Pifer was shot on the fifth of July last, and beyond a flying visit from Bushby nothing has been done in the matter of his effects. And all this while the property of the deceased is becoming incumbered, and his testatrix (a little girl) wronged.

Ice here, ice there, ice everywhere, relieved by snow some three feet deep. The Fraser is almost full of ice, while on the Somass and adjoining prairies animals are said to be dying from excessive privation. On the Bonaparte, the animals are said to be doing well for such a season.

Quite a controversy is raging on the road question, and the conclusion will possibly be, the selection of a road to the interior which will best suit the interests of official speculators. I can assure you it at the amount of official venality in the matter of pre-empting is disgraceful and dishonorable. From the Chief Commissioner down, the conduct is most visible—a fact which proves how little of conscientiousness we possess. Exceptions there are (I may name them yet), but these only make the darkness more visible. The only cure I can see is a union of the two colonies, with an Executive at their head as free from moral fraud as from servile incapacity.

Out of New Westminster the population is becoming "beautifully less"—small it has been since the exodus of '58 and 9. I would advise the *British Columbian* to be less warlike if it really wishes to avert from this colony the horrors of internal strife. To talk of British Columbians doing duty in the coming strife is as vague in purport as it is mischievous in expression. None will deplore a war between the two great Protestant nations of the world more than the Americans of this colony, with the exception of southern secessionists. The success of their great rebellion is with them superior to the progress of their race.

COLUMBUS.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—The apprehended distress in Lancashire consequent upon the stoppage of the American trade, is beginning to be realized. At Stockport the increase of pauperism is characterized as alarming. There, it appears, that out of 16,000 mill hands, only 4000 are working full time, 2000 five days a week, 3000 three and four days, while close upon 3000 are wandering about idle. It is estimated that taking the Manchester district, including Preston, there are at the present moment nearly 100,000 persons, usually working in the factories, totally unemployed. In Manchester alone, we are told that the number of persons receiving relief from the union is one-fourth more than at the corresponding period last year. The prospect for the winter in the northern manufacturing districts is consequently looked upon with some dismay.—*Birmingham Post.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

FROM BARCLAY SOUND.—The steam-tug Diana arrived from Barclay Sound early yesterday morning with six passengers. Capt. Stamp, who came by this arrival, reports the schooner Meg Merrilies frozen in at Alberni. The thermometer had stood below zero. The Sound was frozen for a distance of ten miles, and the passengers of the Diana were compelled to walk a distance of eight miles, and then out the steamer through two miles of ice. Deer and other game were very plenty, and were seen every day on the ice. They were captured with great ease by huntsmen with dogs. The bark Prince of the Seas is at the Sound. Snow covers the ground to a depth of four feet. A large store, containing salt salmon, hay, skins, etc., fell the other day from the weight of snow on its roof, carrying with it one side of the principal store. The mill has not been able to run for over three weeks and all work is suspended. At one of the logging camps, the hay has been taken from the matresses and fed to the cattle.

RUMORED RELEASE OF THE "BROTHER JONATHAN." — Before the Enterprise left Olympia it was rumored that the steamship Brother Jonathan, before reported frozen fast in Columbia River, near St. Helens, had succeeded in getting safely out, and had passed Monticello on her way to San Francisco. The date of her release is stated to have been on Monday, the 27th ult. The news seems almost too good to be true; but the fact that no letters were received from persons known to have been on board of the Jonathan, favors the rumor that the ice suddenly broke up on that day, and that she passed quickly out, before they had time to advise their friends here.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The Excelsior Gymnastic Club have tendered Mr. P. E. Devine, their teacher, a benefit, which that gentleman has accepted and set for Wednesday evening, 12th inst., at the Victoria Theatre. The performances will consist of gymnastic exercises. Those of our readers who were so fortunate as to be present at the first exhibition by the Club, together with those who were so unfortunate as *not* to witness that interesting entertainment, must be sure and secure early seats, as the house will no doubt be filled to its utmost capacity.

IN THE STRAITS.—The steamtug Diana reports seeing a ship, a bark, and a schooner yesterday in the Straits. The ship was bound out, and is supposed to be the True Briton bound for England with a cargo of spars. The schooner is thought to be the Tolo and the bark, the Constitution from the Sandwich Islands or the Ionia from San Francisco.

SHOULD BE CLEARED OFF.—The late snow has completely hidden the covers of the public cisterns. In case of a fire considerable difficulty might be experienced in finding their exact locality. Will not Mr. Pemberton order the covers to be cleared by the chain-gang after each fall of snow?

LOST OVERBOARD.—Shortly after rounding Cape Horn, during a gale, the Princess Royal lost her second mate and an able seaman. They were engaged in taking in the jib, when the vessel pitched forward heavily and when she recovered the men had disappeared.

THE DEBTORS' BEER.—A doleful wail is heard from the debtors' prison. Yesterday orders were given to cut off the half gallon of beer daily sent the debtors from the neighboring inn, and the remorseless sentry at the door refused to admit either the pot or its bearer.

THE "ENTERPRISE."—This steamer arrived from the Sound at eight o'clock yester day morning, with freight and passengers, and left again for Olympia and way-ports at noon.

SUMMARY COURT.—Chief Justice Cameron was engaged yesterday in hearing summary suits. Quite a number were disposed of without an appearance on the part of the defendants.

TO BE SOLD.—The American ship Coquimbo, lost on Smith's Island sandspit, about a fortnight ago, has been condemned and will be sold at auction shortly.

POLICE COURT.—A white man named Barron was fined £2 for beating an Indian and a drunk let off with the payment of a 5s. fine.

FLOATED OFF.—The Princess Royal and the Otter yesterday morning floated clear of Shoal Point, and the former cast anchor off the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

A WHISKY-GIVING CASE. — Henry McNeil, the son of an old settler, appeared yesterday in the Police dock, on complaint of Policeman Harvey, who charged him with giving some liquor to Indians at the Hydah encampment. The officer swore that he saw McNeil pour some liquor from a bottle into a cup and offer it to an Indian, but the Indian—suspicions of poison—refused to take it unless the donor tasted it first, which he did, then the Indians drank some. McNeil urged that they were treating him. The Magistrate failed to believe his story, however, and imposed a fine of $25 on the accused.

THE LAST ASSAULT.—The assault case of Waddington *vs.* Mallandaine was yesterday "tried out" in the Police Court. Mr. Dennes appeared for the defendant. From the evidence adduced it seems that Mr. Mallandaine had been engaged in collecting money for the use of the Rifle Corps, of which organization both himself and Mr. Waddington are or were members. Last week Mr. Mallandaine heard that Waddington had said that the Rifle Corps was a humbug and that he (M.) was collecting money under false pretences. Mr. Mallandaine, with a friend, accordingly called on Waddington at his house for an explanation. Waddington asks—"What do you want?—an apology or a retraction?" Mallandaine replies, — "Not exactly that; but you might say that you said it in fun." Waddington offered to publish an explanation in the papers; further than that he would not go. A silence of several seconds ensued, which was at last broken by Mallandaine striking at Waddington's chest. A tussle then ensued which ended in Mr. Mallandaine being ejected from the house with a black eye. A Mr. Clark testified to the damage done to the furniture, decanters, etc., during the fight, and the Magistrate fined Mr. Mallandaine £5 for the assault, and £5 for the damage done to the furniture, etc.

LIVE STOCK.—Accounts from the country districts continue most unfavorable. Stock of every description are dying by scores, and many farmers who fancied that the fodder which they had on hand at the commencement of the winter would suffice their animals till the return of Spring, have nearly reached their last bushel of oats or wisp of hay. New comers have suffered most severely. The usually mild winters which have characterized Vancouver since 1852, led them to suppose that little or no frost would be experienced this season. They therefore imported their animals late in the fall, trusting to luck or a mild winter to enable them to rub through the winter. How sadly their calculations have fallen short we stated in our paper weeks ago. Some of them before the return of spring will be many dollars worse off than nothing, and their land must pass into the hands of others. There is no present prospect of an improvement in the weather, and we see but little chance of saving the few remaining head of stock left alive in the outlying districts.

ARRIVAL OF THE "INO."—The little fur-trading schooner Ino, before reported as stripped by Tongass Indians at Ke-faux, on the Northwest coast of the sister Colony, arrived yesterday morning. Her people report that the Indians carried off everything they could lay hands on, even to the bedding, and left them no food nor even means of making a fire. The party suffered a great deal in coming down, and when they arrived here were in a state of destitution. Mr. Valentine, one of the traders, informs us that the act of piracy was perpetrated while all hands were repairing damages sustained in a severe gale. The savages were fully armed and asserted that they committed the act because of the bad manner in which they were treated at Victoria. The Ino's people place no faith in the story of the capsizing of Capt. Taylor's sloop Petrel in the harbor of Bella-Coolla and the loss of two lives, as they heard nothing concerning it while in that vicinity.

THE CONDEMNED.—"Charley," the Cowichan Indian convicted of the murder of Thomas Holmes, will be hanged on Saturday in front of the barracks. The necessary arrangements for his execution have been commenced. Not the least hope of Executive interference in this case is entertained; indeed there is hardly a person in town who would be willing to sign a petition in his behalf. "Charley" is receiving the attentions of a Catholic priest. He seems in good spirits, and says he could die perfectly happy if "Tom," the Indian who assisted him in the perpetration of the murder, was to be hanged by his side. "Tom" is kept in close custody and will be tried at the next Assizes.

THE "IONIA."—This bark, Bartlett master, arrived yesterday in 16 days from San Francisco, which port she left on the 19th ult. She brings a cargo of assorted merchandise, valued at $17,009, (consigned to Pickett & Co.,) and "two passengers and seven Chinamen." Capt. Bartlett reports having encountered severe gales on the passage. Entered the Straits on the 1st inst., since which time had experienced strong head winds. On Tuesday sighted the schooner Towanda and ship Amethyst in the Straits, bound up Sound, and the barks N. S. Perkins and True Briton, bound out.

SUPPLIES.—The gunboat Grappler will leave the harbor this morning for Burrard's Inlet, B. C., with supplies for the Boundary Commission, the animals belonging to which are said to be dying for want of fodder.

THE LAST DAY.—Saturday next, from the hours of 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., is the last day on which appeals will be heard by the Court of Revision under the Trades' License Act, 1860.

☞ The bark Ionia came to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf yesterday evening, and will commence discharging this morning.

ACCIDENT WHILE BLASTING STUMPS.—On Tuesday evening, Arthur Pemberton, while engaged in blasting stumps at the farm of A. F. Pemberton, Esq., was seriously burned in the face and eyes by the premature explosion of a charge of powder. Dr. Trimble was called, by whom the injuries were dressed. The patient's eyes and face are badly injured; but it is thought that with care no permanent injury or disfigurement will result.

DISCHARGED.—The two men arrested on a charge of stealing from the wreck of the ship Coquimbo, were yesterday discharged from custody, the evidence not being deemed sufficient to hold them. Mr. Pemberton, in discharging them, said that they were still subject to arrest by the American authorities.

CORRECTION. — Louis Cardis, an Italian, and not "French Louis," is the name of the packer now under arrest at Lillooet, B. C., on a charge of murdering his partner.

[From the London Post (Official), Dec. 4.]

Effect of the Late British Treaty.

The intelligence of the treaty which has been concluded by Charles Wyke with the Mexican Government, appears, upon further consideration, to be of very considerable importance on two distinct grounds. In the first place, although it does not dispense with our naval intervention, this treaty will probably ensure a bloodless success, and will enable us to take quiet possession of those material guarantees for the payment of the stipulated indemnities which we should otherwise, it is most likely, have had to fight for. In the second place, it greatly widens the scope of the indemnities which we shall be entitled to take out of the customs revenues of Mexico; inasmuch as the claims of the bondholders have been included in the treaty of Sir Charles Wyke, in accordance with a former Convention between the British and Mexican Governments. We are in a position to state that the claims of the British bondholders to their three per cent. interest form a part of the "Aldham Convention"—a Convention entered into a considerable period ago between the Government of Mexico and Her Majesty's then representative there, and accepted and received at the time by the British Government of the day. The conditions of the Aldham Convention have accordingly been incorporated into the treaty just now concluded with the Juarez Government at Mexico, by Sir Chas. Wyke; and there can be no doubt that Sir Charles was fully entitled to demand whatever was in accordance with that international Convention. We shall seize upon several of the principal ports of Mexico, and levy and sequester the customs dues which they yield, through the medium of a mixed Commission, which will grant rateable indemnification. The customs revenues of the maritime ports of Mexico really yield about $6,000,000; and this computation is independent of the frontier or inland customs dues. The expedition will seize upon Vera Cruz, Tampico, and one or two other ports, and the customs revenues of Vera Cruz and Tampico alone amount to two-thirds of the whole. There is reason to believe that the Mexican Government is prepared for some such measure as we are about to enforce, and having already agreed in our terms, it will probably be a quiet spectator of the intervention by which we shall help ourselves in conformity with the provisions of its treaty with Sir Charles Wyke. We entertain little doubt that the Commission will impartially apply the funds thus obtained to the different objects in view, and it may be observed that English interests are admitted to be by much the largest. It is hoped that the sequestration, under the mixed Commission, may be brought into working by the end of January.

AN OPINION ABOUT THE "NASHVILLE."—The London *Star* commences its leader in this emphatic language: "Pirate or privateer, Confederate or corsair, the steamer Nashville, now lying in Southampton waters, is a hideous blemish upon our nineteenth century civilization. A wild beast or a bird of prey is an object of dread but not of abhorrence. The Nashville is both—a floating den of brutalized human beings, making destruction the immediate business of their lives—the destruction of unarmed and unoffending ships, carrying on a peaceful traffic upon the common highway of nations. If Capt. Pegram holds a commission or a letter of marque, the law of nations—to our shame be it said—will have nothing to say to him; but the moral sense of mankind will still pronounce his achievement an outrage on humanity. If he do not carry either of those documents, the law of England at any rate will adjudge him guilty of a very specific offence, according to the facts stated against him, and remit him to the authorities of the nation which he disgraces, to be dealt with according to its laws. In either case, we repeat, he has done a deed which should make the ears of all men to tingle, and bring to a speedy conclusion the abominable system of making war at sea upon the persons and property of peaceful citizens."

THE EASTERN FISHERIES.—Much depression has prevailed at Yarmouth in consequence of the severe losses sustained in the late gale. Of the two hundred fishing boats connected with the port which were at sea at the time, almost all are now accounted for. Several of the boats were blown ashore on the Dutch coast, and, although their crews were saved, became total wrecks. Most of the two hundred boats had "shot" their nets when the gale burst in its full force and they were lost, cut, or thrown into inextricable confusion and entanglement. One proprietor of boats estimates the loss which he thus sustained at £1,000, and several other parties suffered in proportion. The consequence is, that notwithstanding the encouraging manner in which the herring fishery commenced this autumn, it is now expected to prove a comparative failure, unless very favorable weather intervenes during the brief period remaining before the boats will "make up" for the year. The fish delivered have been of average quality, and have sold at from £11 to £18 per last (13,200 fish). The smaller boats have done the best, few of the larger luggers having returned their expenses. Much the same report is made from the adjoining port of Lowestoft.—*Eastern Eng. paper.*

[From Forney's Press, Dec. 5th.]

The Sutler Nuisance.

The enormous charges for goods sold by sutlers has been a source of complaint by soldiers for months past. Each regiment in the army has its sutler, appointed by the Colonel, and taxed ten cents a month for each soldier in the regiment. By careful inquiry among the paymasters, I find that each soldier pays the sutler an average of five dollars per month. Allowing one thousand men to the regiment, the sutler's receipts during the month would be five thousand dollars. His profits are over 100 per cent., but to make it an even figure, we will say that he nets a cent per cent. profit, which would allow him to pocket $2,500, out of which he pays ten cents per head or $100 for the support of the hospitals. His teams, board, etc., will not exceed $400, and he has $2,000 left as his net earnings in thirty days. This is a fair average of the sutler's business, though many of them make nearer $3,000, while a few boast of pocketing $5,000. Now what does the soldier receive in return for his money? One of the principal items is stale pies, made principally in New York, and sent to Washington where they are purchased by sutlers at 8a9 to 12 cents apiece by the hundred, and retailed in the camps at 20 cents apiece.

Another principal item of the sutler's merchandise is tobacco, cigars, and pipes. Cigars that are bought at $5 per thousand, or two for a cent, are retailed at three to four cents each. Letter paper is sold at fifteen cents. Whisky is smuggled out and sold at $1 50 per bottle. Beyond these articles, the sutler's stock is made up mostly of gingerbread, confectionary, figs, rasins, etc., with a limited assortment of gloves, mittens, socks, undershirts. Three-fourths of the articles supplied by sutlers are not only unnecessary, but injurious to the health of the soldiers. Whisky and stale pies are followed by disordered bowels and fevers; and it is a reasonable estimate to say that fifty per cent. of the hospital cases result from the foolish expenditure of money at the sutler's cribs.

The distant reader will ask why competition does not reduce the price of goods to a reasonable tariff; but it must be remembered that no competition is allowed. The payment of ten cents per head for each soldier in the regiment gives the sutler the exclusive privilege of supplying the regiment. With the exception of newspapers, no other article is allowed to be sold on the ground by any one but the sutler. The whole system is wrong, and to-day four-fifths of the soldiers would rejoice to have the sutler driven out of the regiment. The system demands the attention of Congress.

LOOKING FOR A TURKEY AMONG THE MICHI-GANDERS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Northampton county, Va., the headquarters of General Lockwood of the Peninsular Expedition says, under date of Nov. 30th:

Quite a ludicrous scene transpired in the camp of the Michigan Sixth yesterday, in which our Brigadier General played a prominent part. It seems that the General was treating himself to an airing in his carriage, when he met a soldier on the road with a decapitated turkey in his hand. The General stopped him, inquired where he belonged, and was particularly anxious to know all about the turkey. The soldier told him he had purchased it, and the General drove off, apparently quite satisfied. But the turkey lay heavily upon his mind. He could not imagine how a private could honestly possess a turkey; and if a soldier could so far forget himself as to "purvey" a fowl of such magnificent dimensions, especially while being furnished by the government with so rich a diet as sweet potatoes, he ought to be made an example of. So the General drove to the camp of the Michigan boys, having in the meantime worked himself up into a furious rage, swearing that, if found, the soldier should be shot, and ordered an investigation. The companies were all paraded, and the search began, the General making the rounds with the company officers. The Michigan boys were stupified with astonishment at first, but finally the General was startled by the gobbling of a turkey in his rear. He turned his head to look for the offender, when another clever imitation of a turkey cock was heard in front, and then a perfect storm of turkey calls, cock-a-doodle-doos, the hissing of geese, and other specimens of barn-yard vocalism, broke out all over the camp. The General beat a retreat, and on going out of the gate, found a pole erected, on which was conspicuously placed fifteen or twenty turkey, chicken and geese heads.

TITLES IN RUSSIA.—The first Count Koutaisoff was a Circassian slave, butler to Paul, and created by him Baron, and then Count. When Souvaroff returned from his Italian campaign, in 1799, Koutaisoff was chosen to convey the Emperor's congratulation. The old warrior was not overpleased, and addressed the royal favorite thus:

"Excuse, my dear Count, an old man whose memory is the worse for wear; but I can not call to mind the origin of your illustrious house—or perhaps you got your title for some great victory.

"I never was a soldier, prince," replied the ex-valet.

"Then no doubt you have been an ambassador?"

"No."

"A minister?"

"Neither."

"Then what important post did you fill?"

"I had the honor of serving his majesty as butler."

"A very honorable capacity, my dear count."

Souvaroff rang the bell; his own butler appeared.

"Look you, Trochsa," said he; "I keep telling you again and again that you must give up drinking and stealing, and you won't listen to me. Now look at that gentleman; he has been a butler like yourself, but being neither a drunkard nor a thief, you see him now a Grand Equerry to his Majesty, a knight of all the orders in Russia, and Count of the Empire. Follow his example!"

☞ The Legislature of Tasmania, of which Sir John Franklin was formerly Governor, has voted £1000 for a monument to his memory.

☞ An Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says: "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not yet full!"

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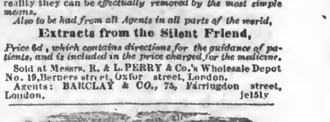

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